

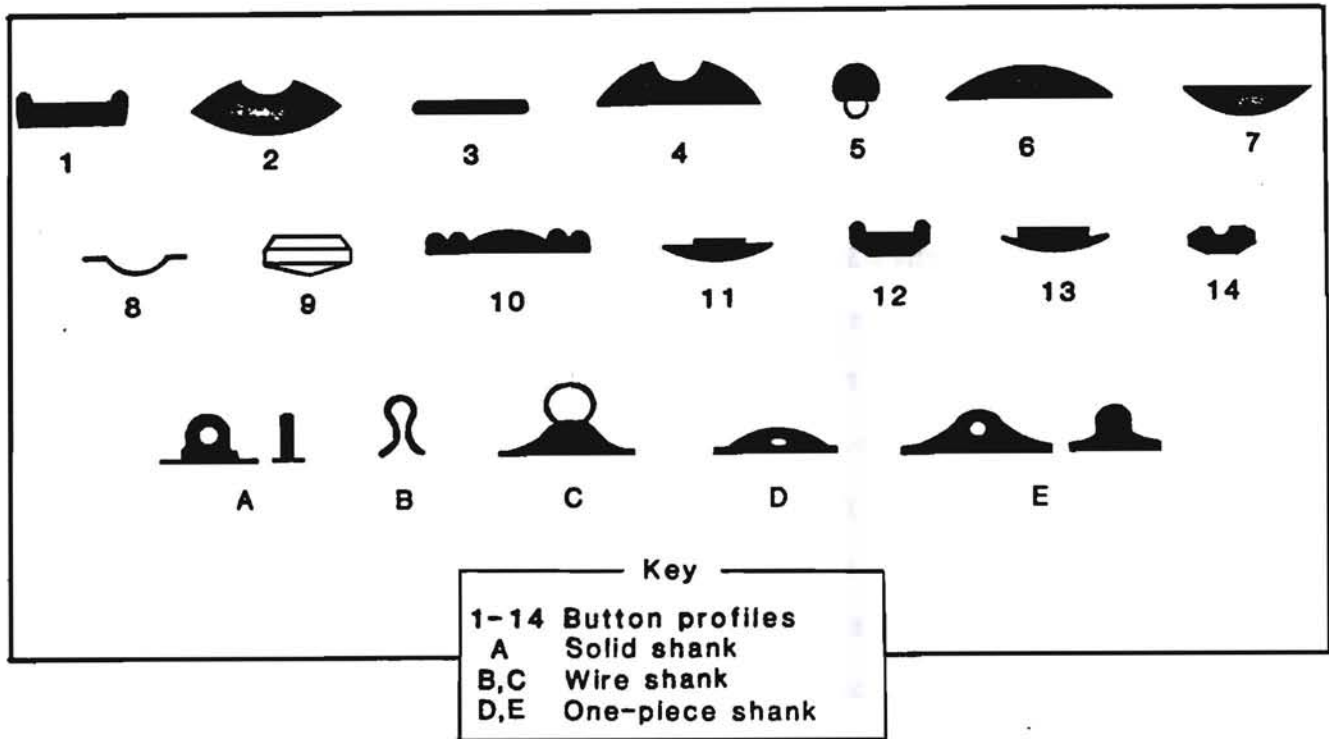
An example of the catalog sheet utilized for this button analysis is contained in Appendix VI. Figure 14 illustrates the button profiles identified in this study.

PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NC-E-53) INVESTIGATIONS

SITE HISTORY

The earliest deed reference for the Patterson Lane Site is dated 1737, when John Read, a merchant of Christiana Bridge, purchased two tracts on the east side of the village at a sheriff's sale (New Castle County Deed L-1-120; hereafter cited NCCD). One of the tracts Read bought was a 150 acre plantation bordering on Eagle's Run; the other was a small 3 1/2 acre parcel situated on the west side of Eagle's Run, bounded by that creek, John Lewden's marsh, and the Christina River. On the small parcel were erected "houses, wharves, and other improvements". Both tracts had belonged to Nicholas Hayman, a transplanted Dutch yeoman. Originally, the tracts were part of a large 300 acre plantation surveyed to John Ogle early in the eighteenth century. Ogle in turn sold the 300 acres to Nathaniel Pope, and in 1720, Pope sold it to William Parsons. The metes and bounds recorded in Parsons' survey of that date indicate that a landing place was already in use on the property. Sometime between 1720 and 1737, Parsons sold the two tracts mentioned above to Nicholas Hayman (Miscellaneous Land Records 1760). However, Hayman lost the property because of a debt of over 111 pounds that he owed William Patterson. Since the debt could not be paid, the Court of Common Pleas at New Castle ordered that Hayman's lands be sold to recover the debt. Strangely, in 1750, Peter Hayman, a

FIGURE 14
Button Profiles



shallopman of Christiana and "the only surviving issue of Nicholas Hayman", sold the same 3 1/2 acre parcel **again** to John Read, a puzzling historical action which implies some difficulties or problems in Read's original 1737 title to the land (NCCD Q-1-526).. Soon thereafter, Peter Hayman was back in Amsterdam and advertising for his brothers John, Giles, and Nicholas to return to Holland, and claim their inheritance from a deceased uncle (Pennsylvania Gazette, July 20, 1752). Though the Hayman family thus passed from the vicinity, they left a legacy of sorts for the Read family; for the next 40 years, the small 3 1/2 acre parcel would be a point of argument between the Patterson's and the Read's, because of an unclear title to the land.

John Read (1688-1756) was a prominent early eighteenth century merchant of northern New Castle County (Plate 4). He was the father of George Read, one of Delaware's signers of the Declaration of Independence, Commodore Thomas Read (1740-1788), and Colonel James Read (1743-1822), both of whom played major roles during the American Revolution. In 1742, John Read was involved in the founding of Charlestown, Maryland, in Cecil County, and held several lots in that town, as well as numerous landholdings in Maryland, including a storehouse in New Munster, near the Head of Elk River, over 700 acres at the head of the Northeast River, and a partnership in a mill in Northeast with a Robert Alison of Rock Creek Maryland (Scharf 1888:186; Miller 1949; McCall et al. 1983; Richard Rodney Collection 1756). Read also owned several large tracts in Delaware, and though he owned several lots in and around the village of Newport and Christiana Bridge, he resided on the Patterson Lane parcel, and operated a successful landing, wharf, and store.

At the time of his death in 1756, John Read willed the Read's Landing parcel to his son James, which included "the dwelling House where I now live near Christeen Bridge ... with ye Landing Place and tract of Land thereto belonging, Excepting & reserving the third Part thereof during my Loving Wife's Widowhood ... also Excepting the Grain now on the Ground ..." (Rodney Collection 1756). His other house in Christiana Bridge, the brick dwelling house close to the bridge, John Read willed to his son Thomas, along with a marsh lot adjoining the wharf and stores of Thomas Montgomery. Upon Mary Read's death, her portion

PLATE 4
John Read (1688–1756)



of the landing place, including the wharf, dwelling house, and store house, apparently passed to Thomas (New Castle County Wills N-264). A summary of the real estate bequeathed to John Read's heirs is shown in Table 3.

Mary Read, the widow, and James Read, her son, operated the landing at "the Place at Christeen" for the next several decades. The research into the early history of the Patterson Lane Site is a bit unusual for the normal archaeological inquiry because in this case fairly extensive written family records exist to supplement the standard historic sources of tax lists, deed records, probate documents, censuses, and newspaper advertisements. Thus, through the medium of the Read family papers and these other, more "official" sources, a glimpse of the personal side of the site's history, as well as of the mercantile commerce of the site and how it seems to have functioned in the eighteenth century, can be obtained. Like other merchants who operated landings in New Castle County and in Christiana, the Reads shipped a full range of items from Philadelphia to "X-teen Bridge", including rum, tables, chairs, desks, looking glasses, cradles, flour casks, bags of allspice, kegs, bags of hops, small bundles and boxes, and much of these items were freighted to a James Seth, of Christiana, in 1760 and 1761. In these pre-revolutionary years, James Read was an important merchant in Christiana Bridge, along with Joseph Beddome and Thomas Montgomery, two other prominent village merchants. Like Read, these men owned property in the village, but unlike Read they were actually from Philadelphia. The importance of Philadelphia to the backcountry towns of New Castle

TABLE 3

**PROPERTY DIVISIONS TO HEIRS,
FROM JOHN READ'S WILL, JUNE 15, 1756**

To son George Reed:	House and Lot of Ground in Charlestown, Cecil County
To son Thomas Reed:	Brick house and Lot of Ground at Christiana Bridge, in New Castle County together with the House and Lot of Ground adjoining the same and a piece of Marsh adjoining the Wharf and Stores of Thomas Montgomery.
To sons John Reed and Andrew Reed:	My Plantation and Tract of Land and Mills with their Appurtenances (excepting the Grain now in the Ground, which is to be esteemed part of my personal estate) to be equally divided between them and held by them as tenants in common and not as joint tenants
To son William Reed:	My Plantation, Tract of Land and Mills in Nottingham in Chester County
To son James Reed:	The Dwelling house where I now live near Christiana Bridge with ye landing Place and tract of land there to belonging (excepting and reserving the third part thereof during my Loving wife's widowhood; also excepting the Grain now on the Ground)
To daughter Mary Reed:	All that Messuage and lot of Ground of Newport
To wife Mary Reed:	The third part of the Dwelling House, Landing Place and Tract of Land, devised to my son James, during her Widowhood

County has already been discussed and it supplied the hinterland with imported or manufactured goods and services that could not be obtained elsewhere, in return for agricultural produce, particularly flour and grains, and home manufactures (Walzer 1972). Christiana Bridge was an important link in this economic chain, and the merchants of the town supplied their clients with

the very best European and East India goods, as this announcement in the winter of 1768/69 clearly indicates:

CHRISTIANA BRIDGE

Just imported by JOHN WILDAY, in the Hetty, Captain Osborne, from London, and the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold by ROBERT BAIL, at Christiana Bridge,

A GENERAL Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the Season; which he will sell, Whole-sale and Retail (for Cash, or Country Produce, only) on Such Terms as will make it the Interest of those to purchase who want such Goods, and do not import themselves.

He also sells Loaf and Lump Sugar, on the Same Terms they are sold by the Sugar Bakers in Philadelphia.

Also Rum, Melasses [sic], Muscavado Sugars, French Indigo, Maderia Wine, Coffee, Iron Pts, Logwood, Redwood, and various other kinds of Dye Stuffs, Delph and Stone Wares, besides a Variety of other articles.

(Pennsylvania Gazette, January 12, 1769)

Since the Reads' owned other commercial interests, particularly in Philadelphia, it appears that they rented the landing to various merchants, shallopmen, and shopkeepers, like James Seth. Partnerships, joint ventures, and business agreements between merchants for overseas voyages and for use of wharves and other properties were often of short duration, but were legally binding and painfully detailed (Martin 1939:102-130). For example, in 1763, a Robert Porter drafted a memorandum of agreement for use of a shallop and the wharf and storehouse with Mary Read. The shallop was valued at 290 pounds, and half was to be paid to Mary Read, and the

Rent of the Wharff & Storehouse is Valued at L24. Each Half L12 the said Robt Porter is Likewise to Pay Mary Read 14 shillings per Week for the Diet of himself & one Man seven shillings per Week for Each.

(John Read Papers)

As stipulated by the agreement, Porter was to pay for his half of the vessel himself, and the wages of one member of the two-man crew.

There was strong economic competition between the various merchants and importers in Christiana Bridge, and probably none greater than between James Read and William Patterson, whose landings and wharves faced each other at the confluence of the Christina River and Eagle Run. This competition is implicit in a series of road petitions and returns filed by both Read and Patterson in the mid-1760s, a period of initial economic growth for Christiana Bridge. In 1765, James Read petitioned the New Castle County Levy Court for the laying out of a new road from his landing place to the Great Road near the house of Thomas Montgomery (a location known then as "Newry"; today at the intersection of Route 273 and Eagle Run Road). Read claimed that he was the owner of a landing place on Christina Creek, used as such for more than 60 years past, and that a road from the landing to the Great Road leading from Newark to Christiana Bridge was opened and had been in use for the same period of time. The reason for the petition, Read complained, was because

... a dispute had arisen between the petitioner and William Patterson, Esq., respecting the road, Patterson suggested that no record could be found for the laying out of the road and under that pretence had made several obstructions in the road as to render it impassable

(New Castle County Levy Court, Road
Petitions and Returns, August 1765).

Read's Landing Road was laid out twice; the first time it was challenged by William Patterson, who demanded a review of the

course. This was in February 1766, at the same time that Patterson himself was requesting a new road. Patterson also claimed antiquity for his landing, saying

... there had been a Road from the House and landing of the said petitioner on Christina River to the Village of Christiana Bridge for thirty years past but that the same was Obstructed by the Owner of some of the Land thro which the same went that the said petitioner apprehended a Road to be Absolutely Necessary for him & the publick to the said landing and that such an one may be laid out from the same to the Village afsd. in a manner that will be more Advantageous to the publick & less injurious to the Owners of the land adjoining than where the old Road formerly Run

(New Castle County Levy Court,
Road Petitions and Returns, February 1766)

The metes and bounds for both roads were finally decided upon at the November term of the Court of General Quarter Sessions in 1766. The course of Patterson Lane, declared as a private road, follows the existing roadbed of the Lane closely; thus this Lane has mid-eighteenth century antecedents, and has altered only slightly since it was established. The course and location of Read's Landing Road were more difficult to discern, but after careful plotting and field investigations, it seems that course of Read's Lane is still marked by the Osage-Orange hedgeline present in the project area. This location is significant, since the road as finally laid out by the Court for Read began at the "northwest end of James Read's Brick Store House", thus providing a general location for this structure.

The reason for these arguments over road ages and locations was a result of both commercial competition and a court case which had begun nearly thirty years earlier in 1737 when William Patterson had sued Nicholas Hayman, forcing the sale of his

lands. Quite possibly, Patterson had expected to purchase the Hayman land at that time, and was still unhappy because Read bought it instead. Eighteenth century land transactions around Christiana Bridge are notoriously difficult to interpret and plot, in large measure due to the extended property disputes over the Orphan's Court division of Dr. Rees Jones' Eagle's Point property in the 1750s. Patterson, along with Thomas McKean, Thomas Montgomery, Thomas Ogle, and John McCarty, all prominent citizens of the village, were among the recipients of parts of Jones' estate, compounding the difficulties in deed interpretation, but helping to explain why William Patterson so obviously wanted Nicholas Hayman's land. Read and Patterson were still discussing the "Hayman Property" in 1770, and the social and political power of Patterson and his friends, such as John McCarty and Thomas Montgomery, as well as the level of regard that Read had for Patterson, is evident as an undercurrent in a letter from James Read, then in Philadelphia, to his brother George Read (I) in New Castle.

March 28, 1770

Dear Brother,

Old Mr. Patterson has been in Town this week and has said a great Deal to me about a settlement of that piece of Land which was Bought from Heyman, his Reasons are that the Junto can't divide what they call their other Property Which adjoins it Unless they get that to divide with it, I take that to be his meaning, from what he said, he harps upon the Old String of disinterested men, & seems extremely disirous [sic] to have this Matter decided upon in that way, I told him that I thought they Were setting up an Arbitrary Claim, to Land for which they could not Shew [sic] one Line of Good title, and that Such as they had if ever it came to be enquired into would be found to have been procurd [sic] by means not the most Honourable....

(George Read Papers 1770)

George Read (I) had suggested that this land dispute be settled by an impartial third party, and several members of the "Junto" had agreed to that form of arbitration, but Patterson was opposed to the idea, leading James Read to conclude that Patterson's "refusal must proceed from a fondness for Contention Rather than Amity & Good Neighborhood" (George Read Papers 1770). The eventual outcome of this discussion is not recorded, and the exact location of the disputed land is difficult to pin-point. A small sketch of a triangular parcel of land labelled as being contested by Patterson and Read is on file at the Historical Society of Delaware. The parcel doubtless is on the 150 acre tract that Read obtained from Hayman.

With the coming of the American Revolution, James Read (Plate 5), now a Colonel, assumed important duties with the fledgling Continental Navy, spending most of his time in Philadelphia, along with his brother Commodore Thomas Read. In November of 1778, James was appointed as one of three Continental Navy Commissioners for the Middle States, and on the first of the year in 1781 he was empowered to conduct the Continental Navy Board (Scharf 1888:190). Consequently, Read had little time to pursue his mercantile activities in Christiana Bridge, and beginning in 1778 his letters speak increasingly of what to do about "the Place at Christeen". The storehouse, wharf, and landing at the Bridge were extremely profitable properties, and in the early months of 1779, several area merchants approached Read to rent the parcel. These local shopkeepers were Mathew Aiken, of Glasgow (or Aiken's Tavern), and either Joel or Isaac Lewis, both of Christiana (George Read Papers 1778, 1779).

PLATE 5
James Read (1743-1822)



After the Revolution, James Read conducted both his and his mother's Christiana Bridge business affairs mainly from Philadelphia, and rented the landing place. In 1784, James Read wrote to his mother from Philadelphia that George Garland, the property's tenant,

has been with me to know if he can continue on the Place at Christeen, to which I answered that I have not the least objections provided it be agree-able to you....He has informed me of the very bad state of the Fences about the grass Ground which I suppose to be strictly True. I have therefore desired him to inform you that I propose him getting a sufficient number of Posts made of the Timber of the Place and I will endeavor to procure Cedar Rails here....

(George Ross Rede Collection)

Garland, like Joel Lewis before him, was recorded as a resident in White Clay Creek Hundred in 1782, but little else is known of him (Hancock 1983). To confuse matters further, records in the Read Family Papers at the Library of Congress show that James Read, a merchant of Port Penn, Delaware, owed over 42 pounds to Thomas Read for the years between June of 1783 and February of 1787 for the rent of Thomas Read's "wharff & Stores at Xtiana Bridge" (Read Family Papers). Whether James had a home in Port Penn is not known; it would seem that this James Read was not the brother, but a cousin. Regardless, this note indicates that Thomas Read, too, was involved in some commercial interests of "the Place at Christeen".

In March 1808, James Read was prepared to sell the "Place at Christeen", and mortgaged the original Hayman property, now surveyed to contain 130 acres, to John and Thomas Janvier, both of the Town of New Castle (NCCD F-3-446). The Janvier's

satisfied the mortgage by 1810, and soon thereafter transferred the property to Stephen Townsend, of White Clay Creek Hundred. Unfortunately, Townsend was unable to fulfill the \$600 mortgage, and the Janvier's brought suit against him in the Delaware Supreme Court. At this point in the history of the Patterson Lane Site, and for nearly the next 50 years, the chain of title to the property becomes extremely confused and fragmentary, but it appears that starting in 1816 and over the next several years, Stephen Townsend's estate, consisting of eight different parcels of land ranging in size from 150 acre farms to 2 acre lots, was sold at sheriff's sales. In 1817, a relative of Stephen Townsend's, John Y. Townsend of White Clay Hundred, purchased the 150 acre farm from Francis Haughey, Sheriff, for \$1,131 (NCCD T-2-413). It is possible that Stephen Townsend had attempted to transfer this land himself to a local merchant, Abraham Egbert, for a strange deposition was appended to this deed, stating that "John and Thomas Janvier warrant and defend against all claims that a certain Abraham Egbert may put up to the Plantation #1 [of 150 acres] and we do also guarantee the full possession right and privilege of all the property sold and conveyed by the within deed or indenture so to be including a wharf and storehouse which are on the said plantation unto the within named John Y. Townsend (NCCD T-3-496)."

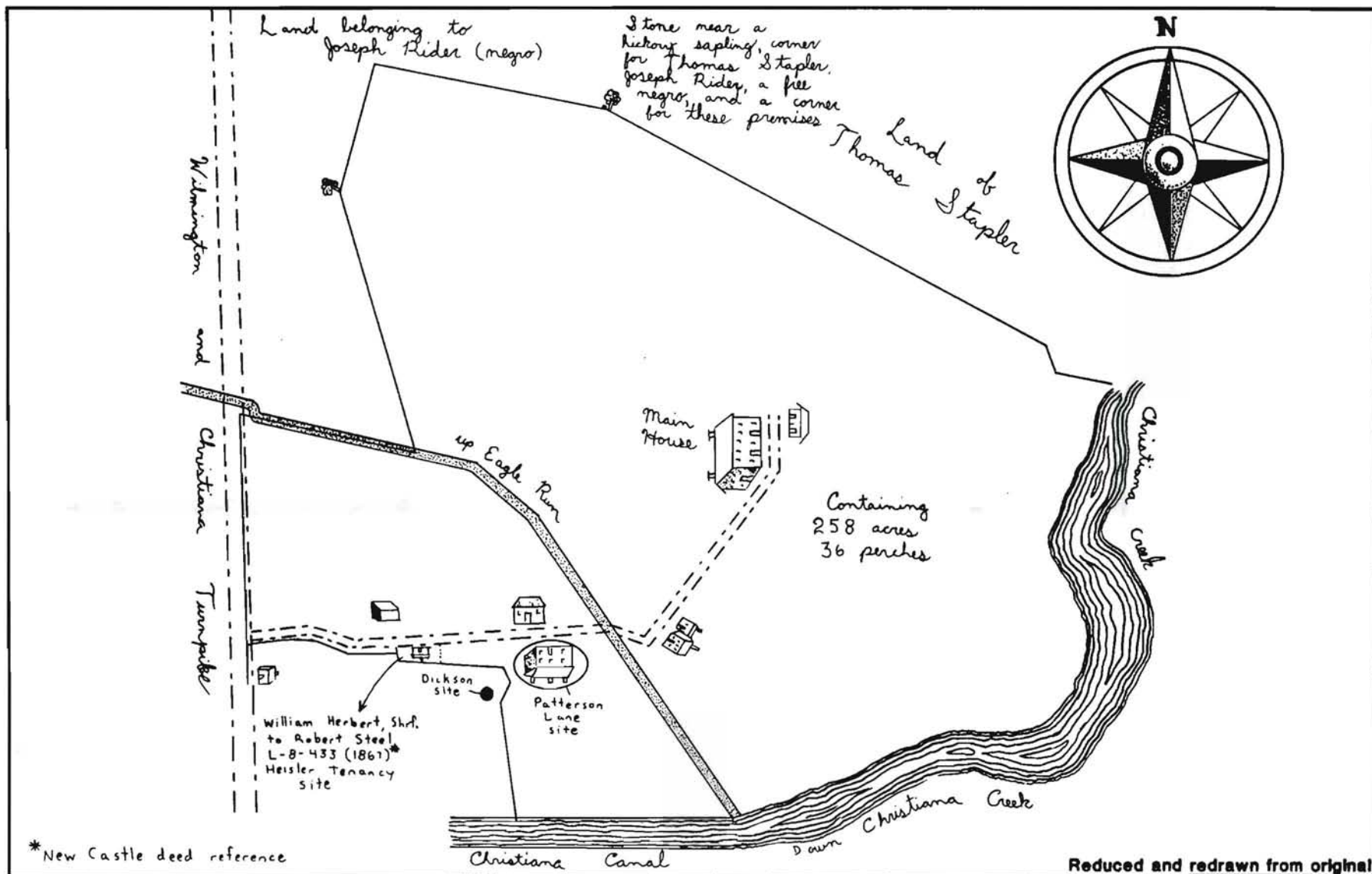
In April, 1819, Townsend transferred 12 acres of the 150 acre tract to Benjamin Whiteman, a local merchant and large landholder (NCCD V-3-173). A year later, Whiteman and Robert Ocheltree purchased the 1,237 acre tract to the west of Eagle Run that had belonged to Sussanah Patterson, the widow of William

Patterson, from William P., John H., and Joseph T. Dickson, her heirs (see Dickson site discussion) (NCCD W-3-411). The Dickson boys were grandsons of Sussanah, and one, William P. Dickson, was recorded as merchant from Philadelphia, and later from Norfolk, Virginia (New Castle County Orphans Court K-1-389, L-1-12; NCCD W-3-221).

In 1843, Benjamin Whiteman sold his portion of the lands, to the west of Eagle Run, to William Egbert Heisler (NCCD K-5-433). Heisler was 27 years of age at this purchase, and over the next two decades, bought up several parcels and tracts of land in White Clay Creek Hundred, and through a series of transactions, consolidated a farm of over 120 acres located east of the Wilmington and Christiana Turnpike, crossing Eagle Run, and extending eastward (NCCD G-6-353; P-6-241; H-7-288). Heisler's total holdings in the Hundred included two brick houses and lots in Christiana, seven frame houses and tenant houses, and six frame barns, and over 440 acres of land, quite a sizeable and valuable collection of parcels and tracts (New Castle County Tax Lists, 1845, 1852, 1861). In 1852, for instance, he was assessed for \$23,675 worth of real estate. The Patterson Lane Site was one of these tracts, and probably contained a frame house, a frame barn, and a tenant house, assessed at \$6200 in 1852 (Figure 15).

On March 5, 1861, Heisler sold the Patterson Lane Tract of a little over 120 acres to Thomas B. Webber of Salem County, New Jersey, for \$7,800 (NCCD N-7-116). That same year, Webber was assessed for a farm valued at \$5400 (New Castle County Tax Lists,

FIGURE 15
Patterson Lane Tract, 1861



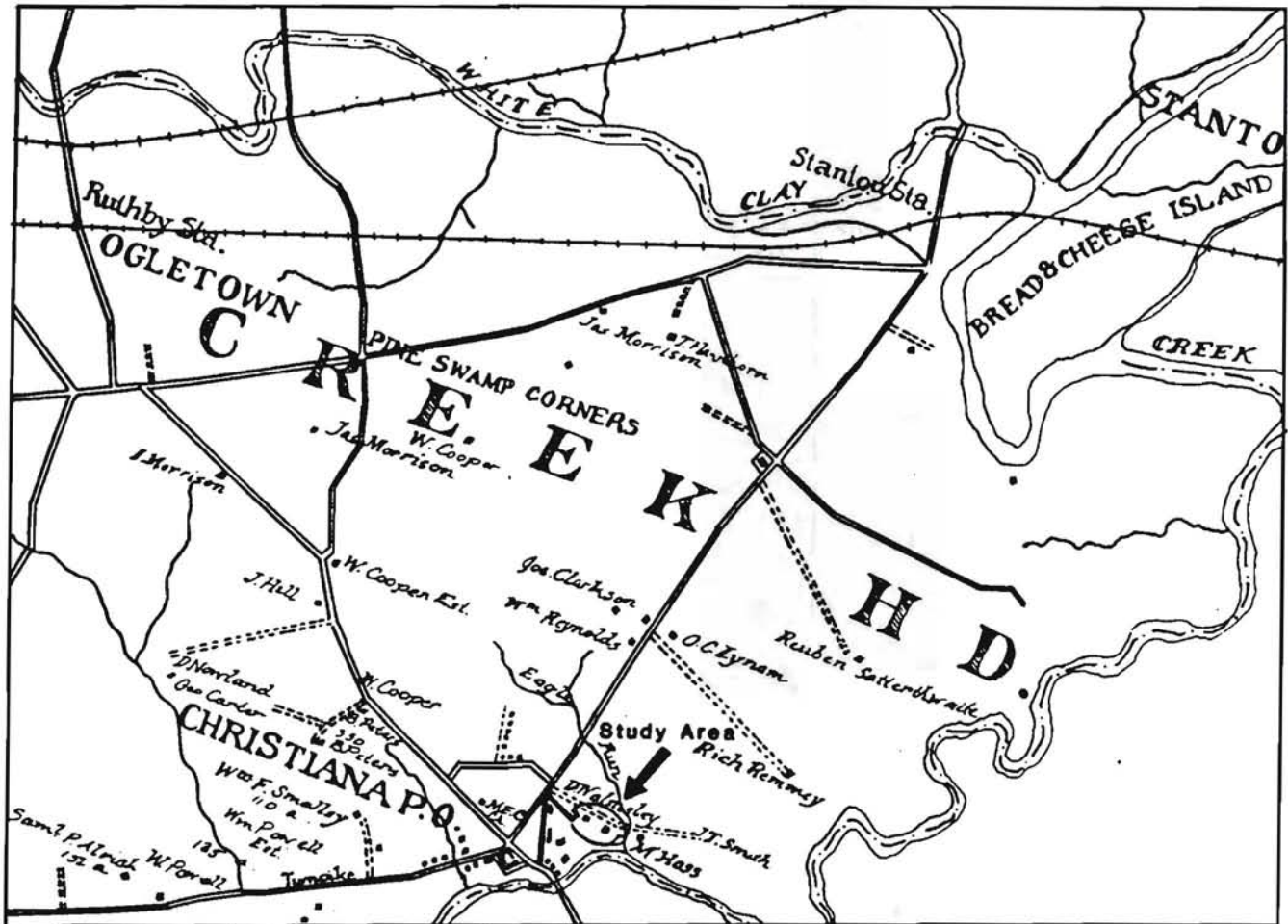
1861). In 1868, the year that Webber appears as the owner on Beer's Atlas (Figure 13), the property was valued by the assessor for \$6800 (New Castle County Tax Lists, 1868). The 1870 U.S. Census records that Webber was a 49 year old farmer with a wife, Louisa, and three sons, Albert, Arthur, and Harry L. Two domestics lived with the Webbers, Evelina Nuse and Grace Bishop, both white teenagers. By 1874, Thomas Webber was operating a coal, grain, and fertilizer business from the stone wharf on Eagle Run (Delaware State Directory, 1874).

In spite of appearances, the Webbers had poor luck with the Patterson Lane Tract for two reasons. By 1878, Thomas had died, and the mortgage, which was held by William Egbert Heisler, was not satisfied by Louisa and Albert Webber, Thomas' administrators, and by the tenants Isaac and Rebecca Jester. Consequently, the Sheriff of New Castle County, John Pyle, sold the land at public sale on December 19, 1879 to William Schultz of Wilmington (NCCD N-11-451). Less than a month later, on January 2, 1880, Schultz transferred the property to Dr. Jacob Derrickson of Wilmington (NCCD O-11-264). Though the Webbers lost the property, they may still have resided on the land as tenants, because throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, Louisa, Harry, and Arthur Webber are listed as dealers in agricultural implements, grain, and hardware in Christiana Bridge (Delaware State Directories, 1882 - 1897).

Between 1880 and 1895, the tract went through thirteen property transactions, all of which were with absentee landlords, residing in Philadelphia, Dover, Camden County, Wilmington, New Castle Town, or Chester. As shown on several late nineteenth

FIGURE 17

Detail of Project Area from Baist's
"Atlas of New Castle County", 1893



depression present near Patterson Lane is the remains of this aborted foundation. In 1972, the land was sold by Dr. Carroll to Acierno and Marta, who are the present owners (NCCD V-85-66).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Original archaeological and documentary investigations of the Patterson Lane Site were carried out by DelDOT archaeologists in the fall of 1982. Phase I testing consisted of a pedestrian survey which identified and located the remains of a stone

TABLE 4

**PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NE-E-53)
SUMMARY OF PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS)**

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
Albert H. Marta & wife, NCCO and Frank E Acierno, NCCO from Irwin N. Carroll & wife, NCCO	V-85-66	1-7-1972	#1 135 #2 120a, 120p	\$988,960.00
Irwin N. Carroll, City of Wilm. from Albert J. Coverdale & wife, WCCH	N-49-529	11-15-1949	#1 135 #2 120a, 120p	\$10.00
Fannie W. Coverdale, City of Wilm. from Estate of David M. Hess	W-30-200	1-26-1922	120a 120p	\$2,800
David M. Hess, gentleman, City of Phila. from Benjamin F. Dare, real estate broker, City of Phila.	V-16-16	5-29-1895	120a 120p	\$2,500
Benjamin F. Dare, real estate broker, City of Phila. from David M. Hess, gentleman, City of Phila.	V-16-1	5-29-1895	120a 120p	\$6,000
David M. Hess, City of Phila. from George W. Gray, upholsterer, City of Phila.	V-15-1-280	3-30-1892	120a 120p	\$5,000

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
George W. Gray, upholsterer, City of Wilm. from David M. Hess, gentleman, City of Phila.	V-15-288	3-29-1892	120a 120p	\$7,500
David M. Hess, City of Phila. from David K. Joslin & wife, Camden	E-15-532	11-17-1890	120a 120p	\$7,500
David K. Joslin from Solomon Connor, Dover, De.	C-15-287	7-26-1890	120a 120p	\$7,500
Solomon Connor, Town of Dover from William Ferris & wife, City of Wilm.	D-15-296	7-22-1890	120a 120p	\$5,500
William Ferris, gentleman, City of Wilm. from Samuel Guthrie, attorney, New Castle Town	I-14-396	8-30-1888	120a 120p	\$6,000
Samuel Guthrie from Elmer W. Clark, New Castle Town	A-14-546	11-30-1887	120a 120p	\$7,000
Elmer W. Clark, City of New Castle from Nathan Dayett & wife, WCCH	Y-13-67	5-4-1887	120a 120p	\$7,000

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
Nathan H. Dayett & wife, WCCH from David Clough & wife, City of Wilm.	G-13-238	3-23-1885	120a 120p	\$4,600
David Clough, NCCO from John C. Yeatman & wife and Marshall P. Yeatman, Chester Co.	W-12-44	10-3-1883	120a 120p	\$4,500
John C. Yeatman and Marshall P. Yeatman, Chester Co. from Jacob Derrickson & wife, MD City of Wilm.	Q-11-203	3-15-1880	120a 120p	\$7,000
Jacob Derrickson, MD, City of Wilm. from William Schultz & wife, City of Wilm.	O-11-264	1-2-1880	120a 120p	\$4,625
William Schultz from John Pyle, Sheriff	N-11-451	12-19-1879	120a 120p	\$4,00
Thomas Webber, Salem Co. from William E. Heisler, WCCH	N-7-116	3-5-1861	120a 120p	\$7,800
William E. Heisler, WCCH from Benjamin Whiteman & wife, WCCH *	K-5-433	3-4-1843	A 113a, 30p B 10 3/4a, 10p C 12a D 9a	

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
Benjamin Whiteman, NCC from John Y. Townsend, NCC	V-3-173	4-3-1819	12a	\$1,100
John Y. Townsend from Francis Haughey, Sheriff	T-3-413	11-12-1817	150a	
James Read, Phila from John and Thomas Janvier, ** Town of New Castle	F-3-446 mortgage	3-25-1808	130+a 3 tracts	t333, 6s, 9d
James Read from John Read	E-16 NCC wills	6-15-1756	-----	-----
John Read, merchant, Christiana from Peter Hayman, shallopman of Christiana, and only surviving heir of Nicholas Hayman, dec'd yeoman	Q-1-526	8-10-1750	3.5a	t10
John Read, merchant, NCC *** from Henry Newlin, Sheriff, NCC	L-1-110	6-24-1737	3.5a	t10

TABLE 4 (cont.)

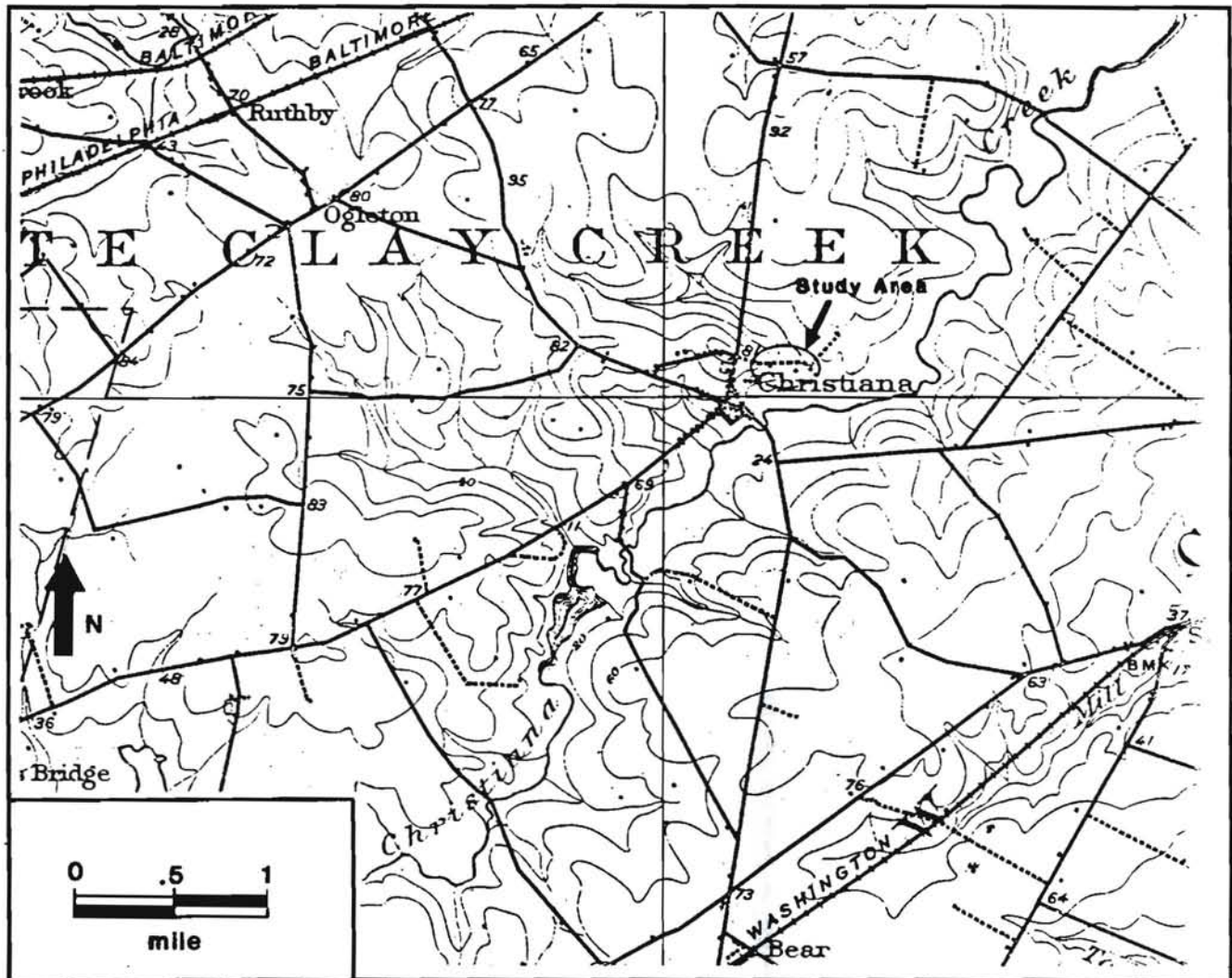
* Whiteman sells 120 acres to Heisler, consolidated by him between 1820 and 1843.
Original Reed property is now part of this farm.

** Janvier's are apparently mortgaging the property that they have just bought; no deed recorded. Mortgage fulfilled.

*** This is a Sheriff's sale of Nicholas Hayman's land and includes the same 3.5 acre parcel sold to Read in Q-1-526 above.

NCC/NCCO - New Castle County
WCCH - White Clay Creek Hundred
Wilm. - Wilmington
Phila. - Philadelphia
a - acres
p - perches
t - pounds
s - shillings
d - pence

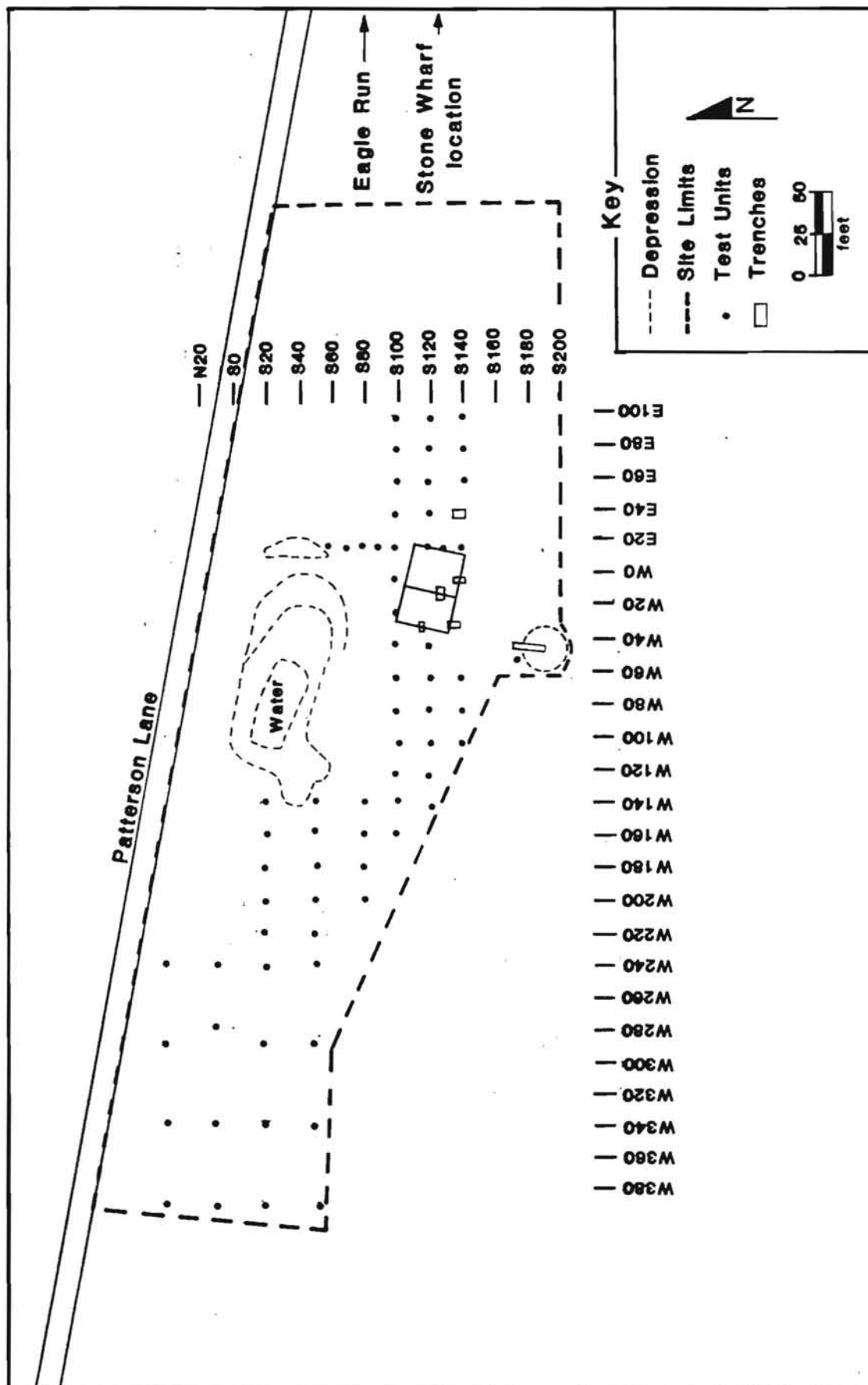
FIGURE 18
Detail of Project Area from U.S.G.S.
Topographic Map, 1906



foundation (approximately 50'x30'), a large, circular, excavated depression approximately 24' in diameter, a rectangular excavated depression close to Patterson Lane, and the remains of a possible stone wharf approximately 250' east of the proposed ROW boundary (Figure 19). These remains were all included within the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53).

Based on these above-ground existing features, it was decided by DelDOT archaeologists to conduct Phase II subsurface

FIGURE 19
Patterson Lane Site Complex Testing Plan



testing on the site to determine site boundaries and National Register Eligibility. The Phase II testing of the Patterson Lane Site consisted of the systematic excavation of a 1% sample of the site. This sample consisted of the excavation of 67 75x75cm test units, four 5'x5' test squares, two 3'x5' trenches, one 3'x7' trench, and one 3'x20' trench (Figures 19 and 20).

The foundation walls discovered in the Phase I survey of the site were found to represent two distinct building periods at the site. The first period of construction appears to be the eastern portion of the foundation. Based on the archaeological evidence, this portion of the structure is interpreted to be representative of a middle to late eighteenth century construction episode, which produced a building measuring perhaps 25'x30'. The Gilpin Map of 1770 illustrates a dwelling, marked "Widow Read's" that is a 2 1/2 story structure, and this is probably the structure represented by the eastern portion of the Patterson Lane foundation. The majority of eighteenth century ceramics, such as creamwares, several fragments of Jackfield redware, and fragments of English white salt-glazed stonewares were recovered from test units S127 W25, S140 W25, S120 W0, S130 W0, S140 W0, and several test units further east. In test unit S127 W25, there appear to be intact eighteenth century deposits buried at approximately 1.5' below ground surface. Evidence of the foundation in this portion of the structure is sparse; test trench S140 W25 only encountered a one-course deep stone foundation wall (Figure 21), and test unit S120 W0 found no foundation wall at all. However, in S120 W0, there was evidence of mortar debris (Figure 22),

FIGURE 20

Location of Test Units and Features, Patterson Lane Foundation

85

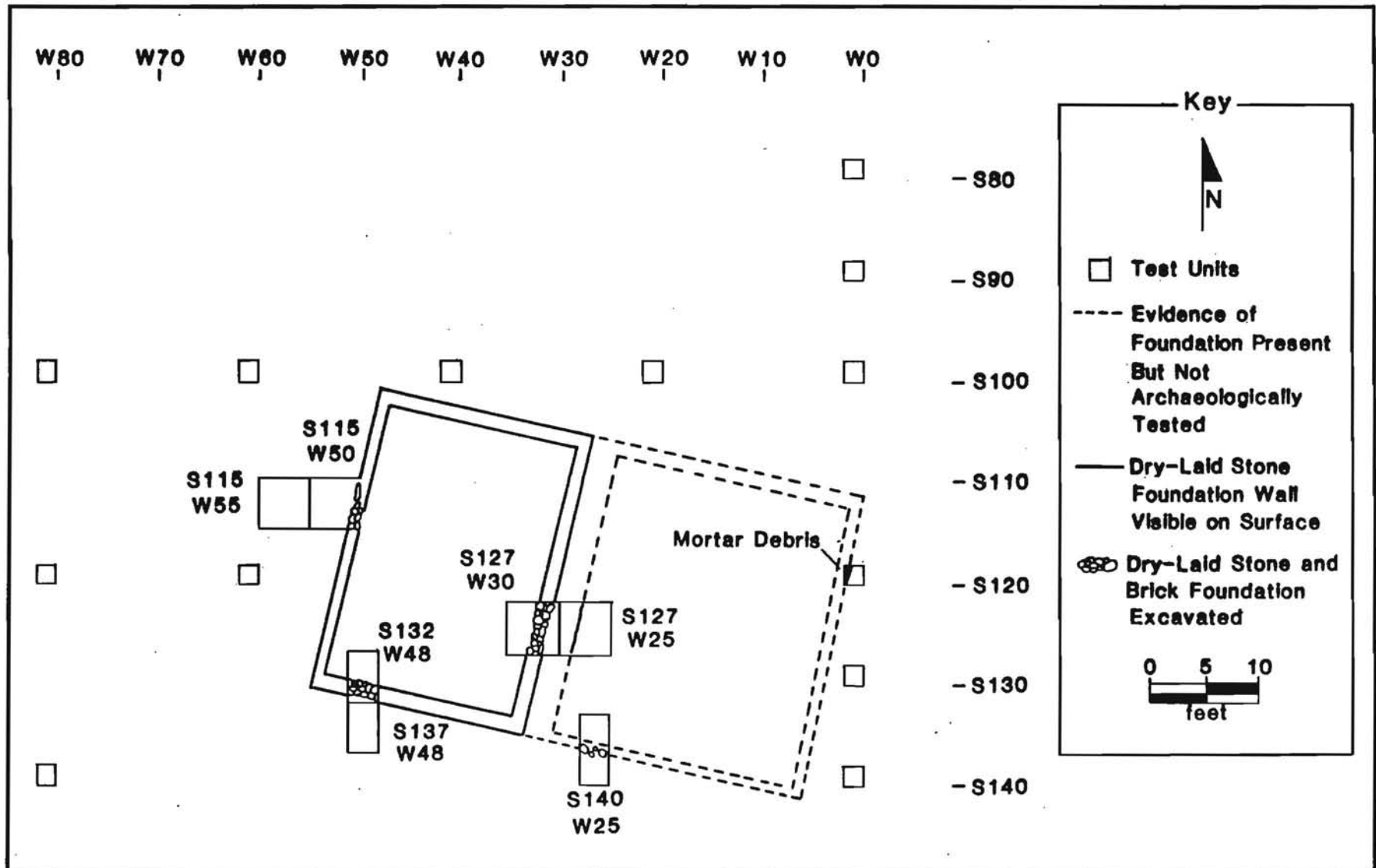


FIGURE 21

Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53), Profile of S140 W25

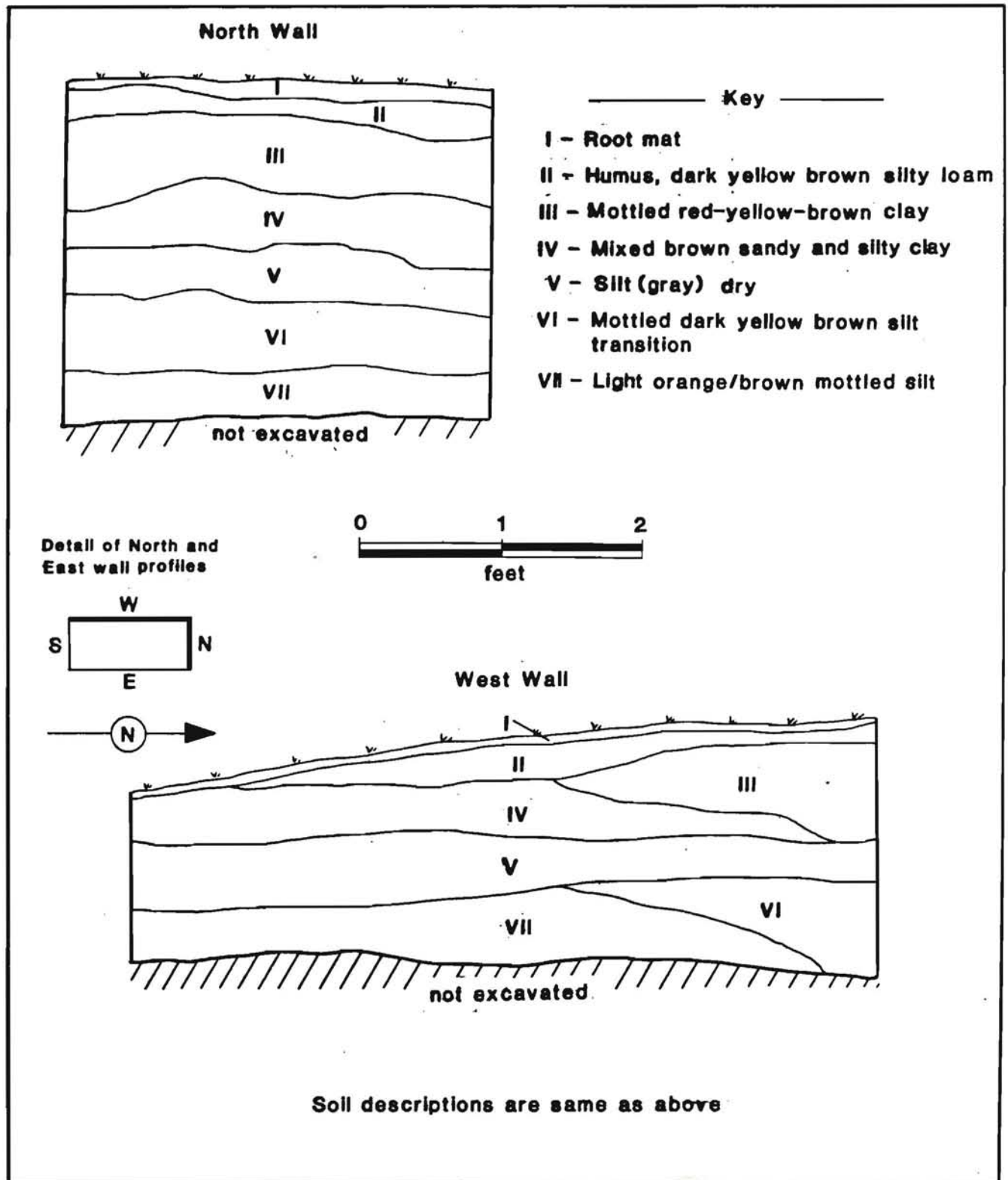
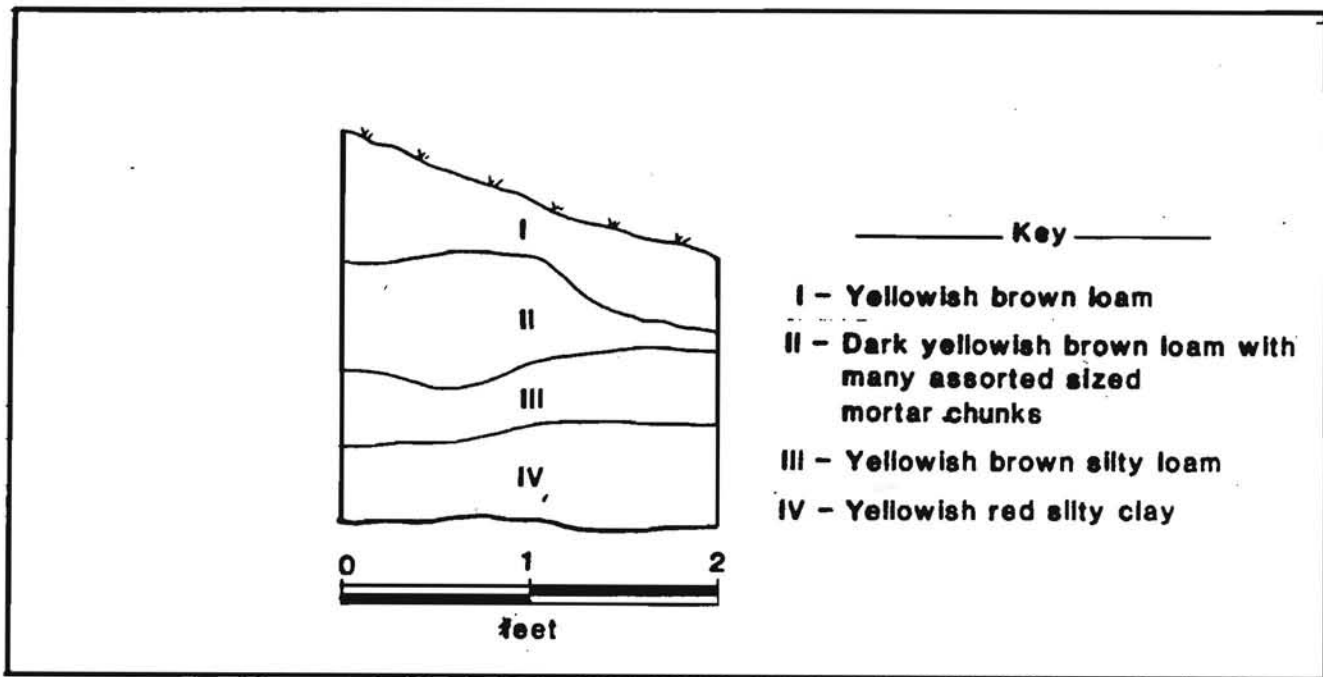


FIGURE 22

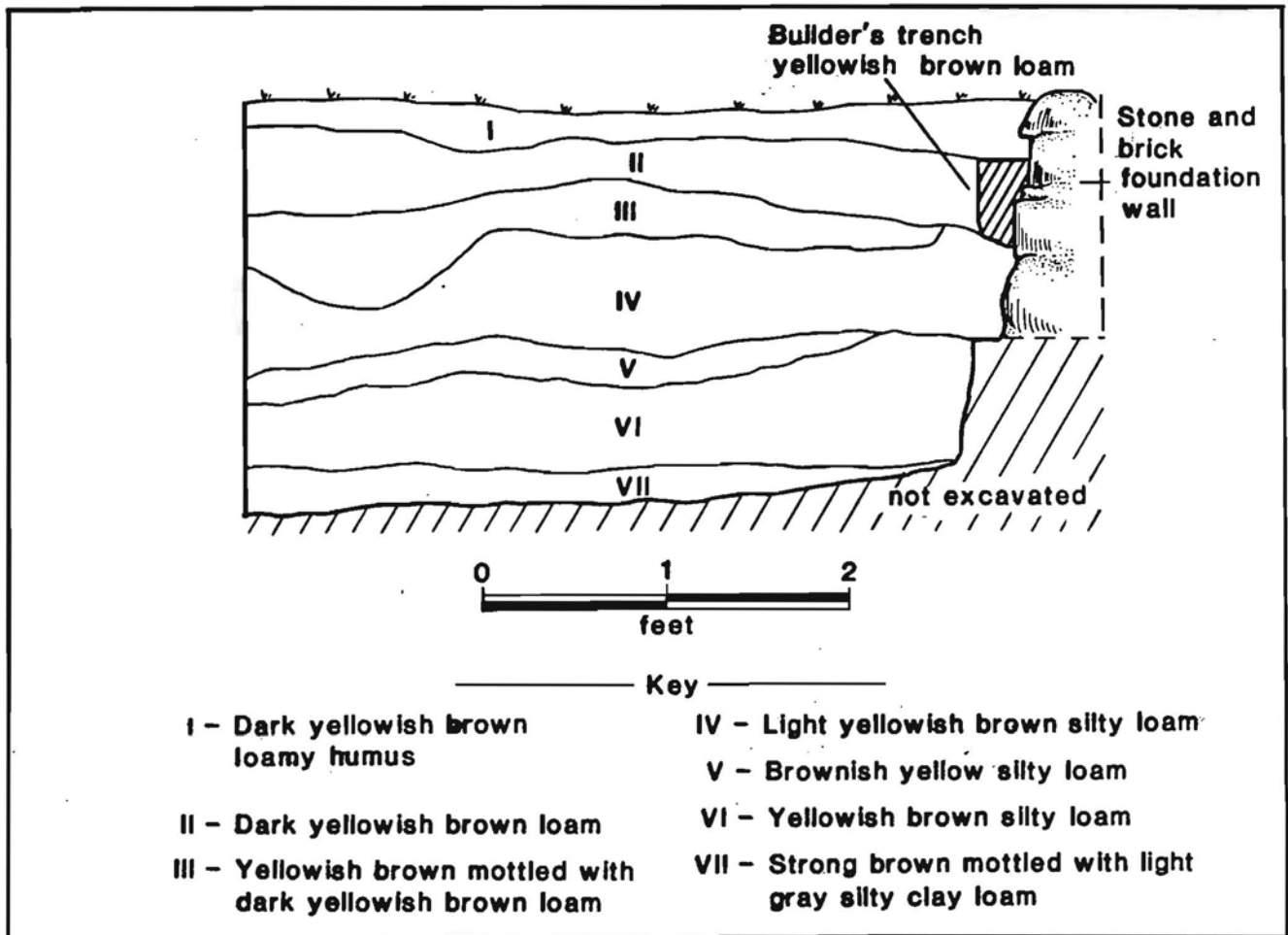
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53), Profile of S120 W0



beneath which were late eighteenth to early nineteenth century artifacts.

A second period of construction was evident to the west of the first foundation. Test Units S115 W55 and S115 W50 were excavated to investigate the west wall of the structure, which consisted of a dry-laid brick and stone foundation that extended to a depth of approximately 1.3' below ground surface. Associated with this portion of the wall was a shallow builder's trench or footer, identified as Feature 1 on the exterior side of the foundation in test unit S115 W50 (Figure 23). A similar wall was encountered in test units S127 W30, S132 W48, and S137 W48 (Figure 24). In S127 W30, where the two separate building sections should have joined, no builder's trench was apparent, but the foundation wall in this unit showed evidence of mortaring

FIGURE 23
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Profile and Plan View of S115 W50



and reached to a depth of 2.0' below ground surface (Figure 25). In S132 W48, excavated along the south wall of the foundation, evidence of the builder's trench was encountered, and the dry-laid stone wall extended to a depth of approximately 2.3 feet below ground surface (Plate 6 and Figure 26). Artifacts associated with this western portion of the foundation all dated to the second half of the nineteenth century, and included whitewares, ironstones, clear, aqua, and amber glass fragments, brick fragments, and large amounts of nail and metal fragments. A large number of bottle glass fragments embossed with "Gilbert

FIGURE 24

Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53), North and East Profiles of 'S137 W48

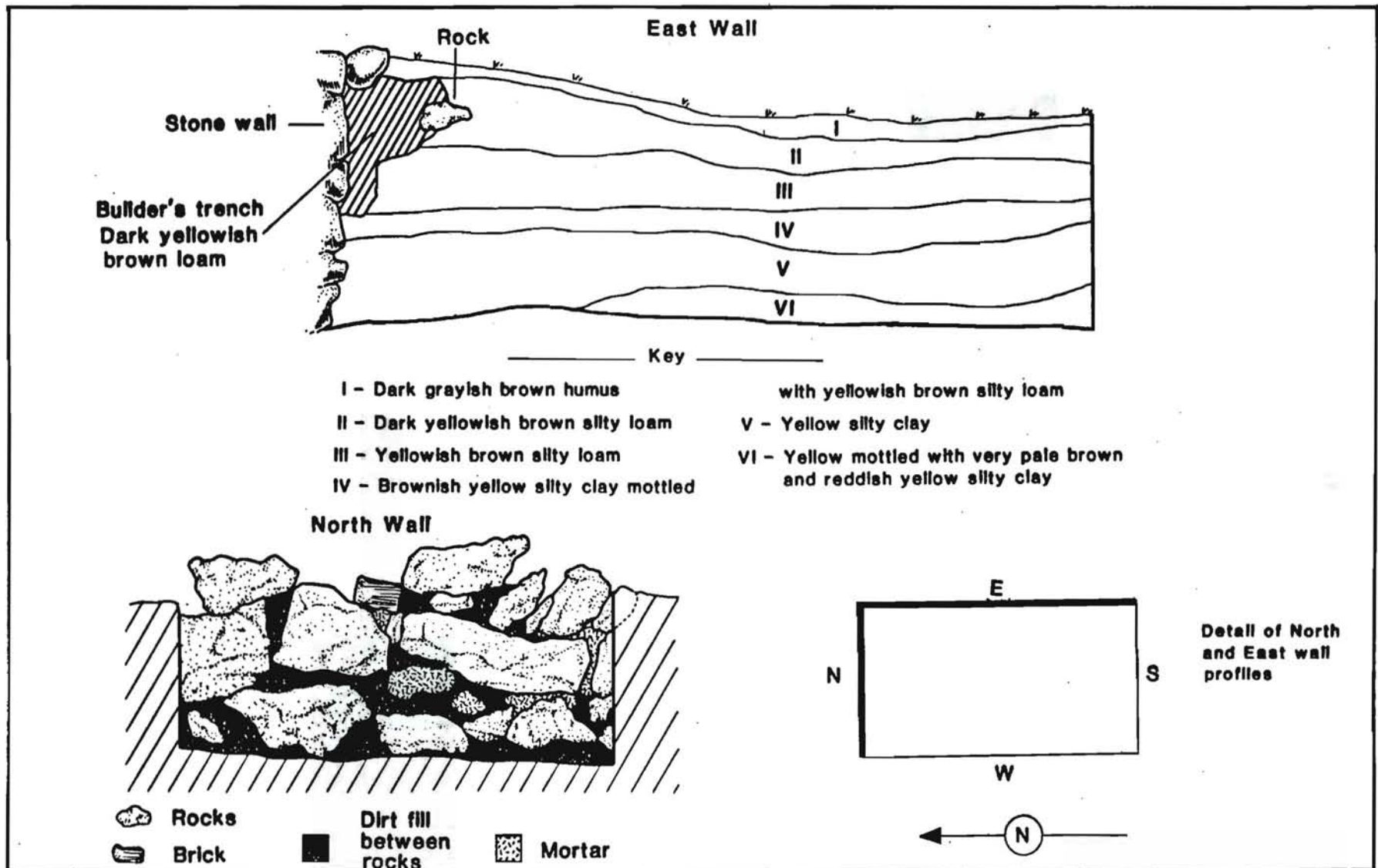


FIGURE 25
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Profile and Plan View of S127 W30

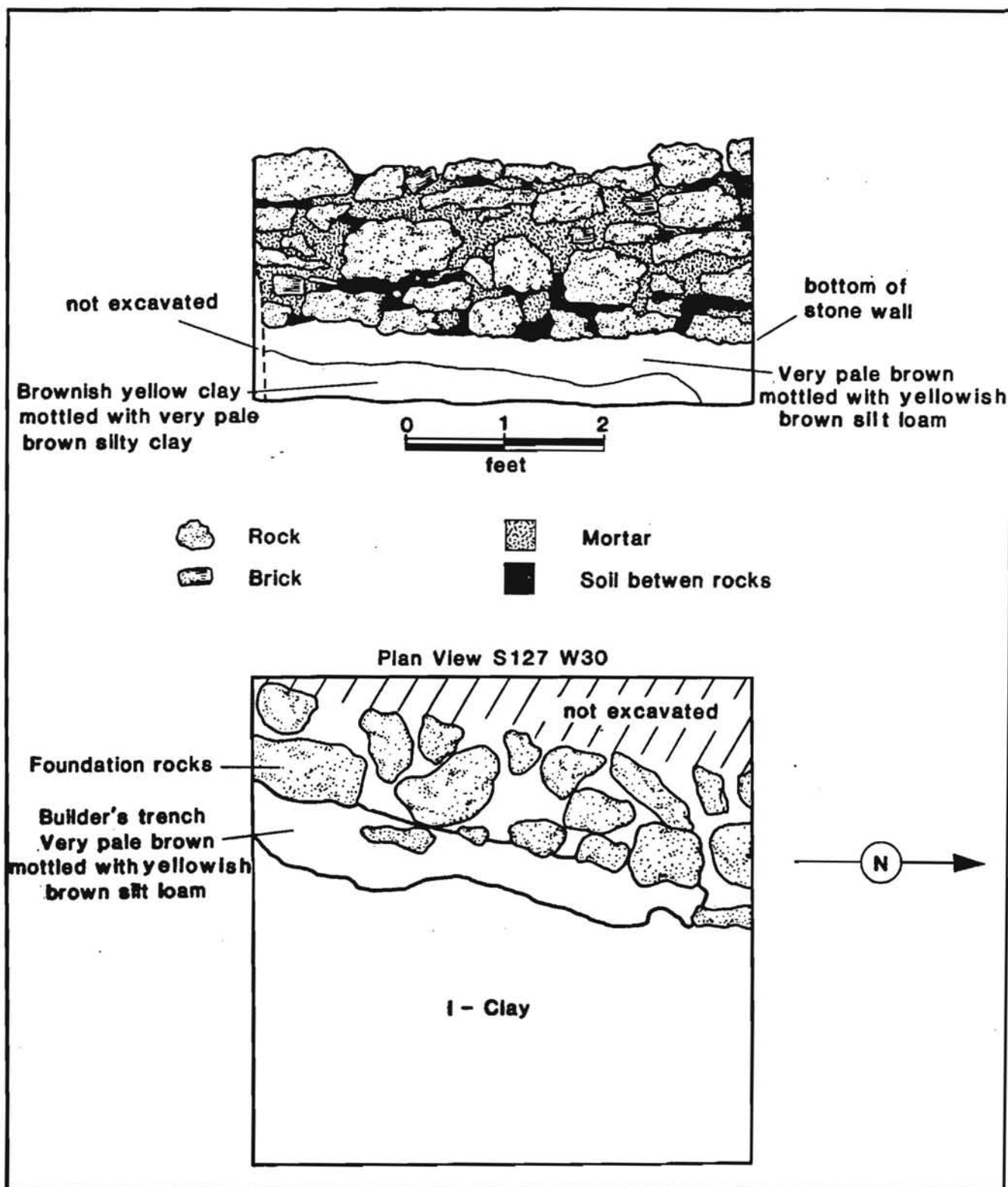
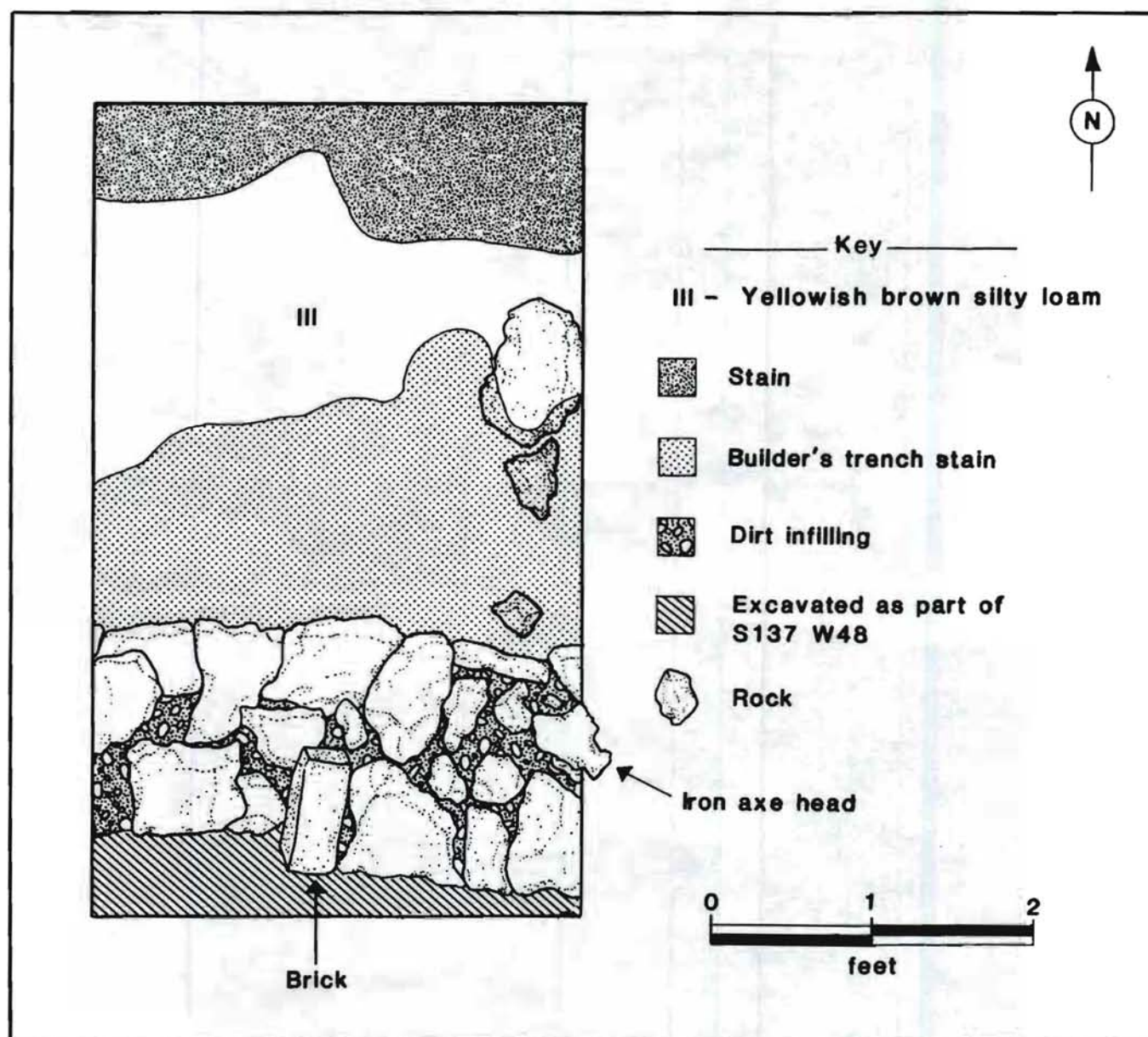


PLATE 6
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Foundation Wall in S132 W48



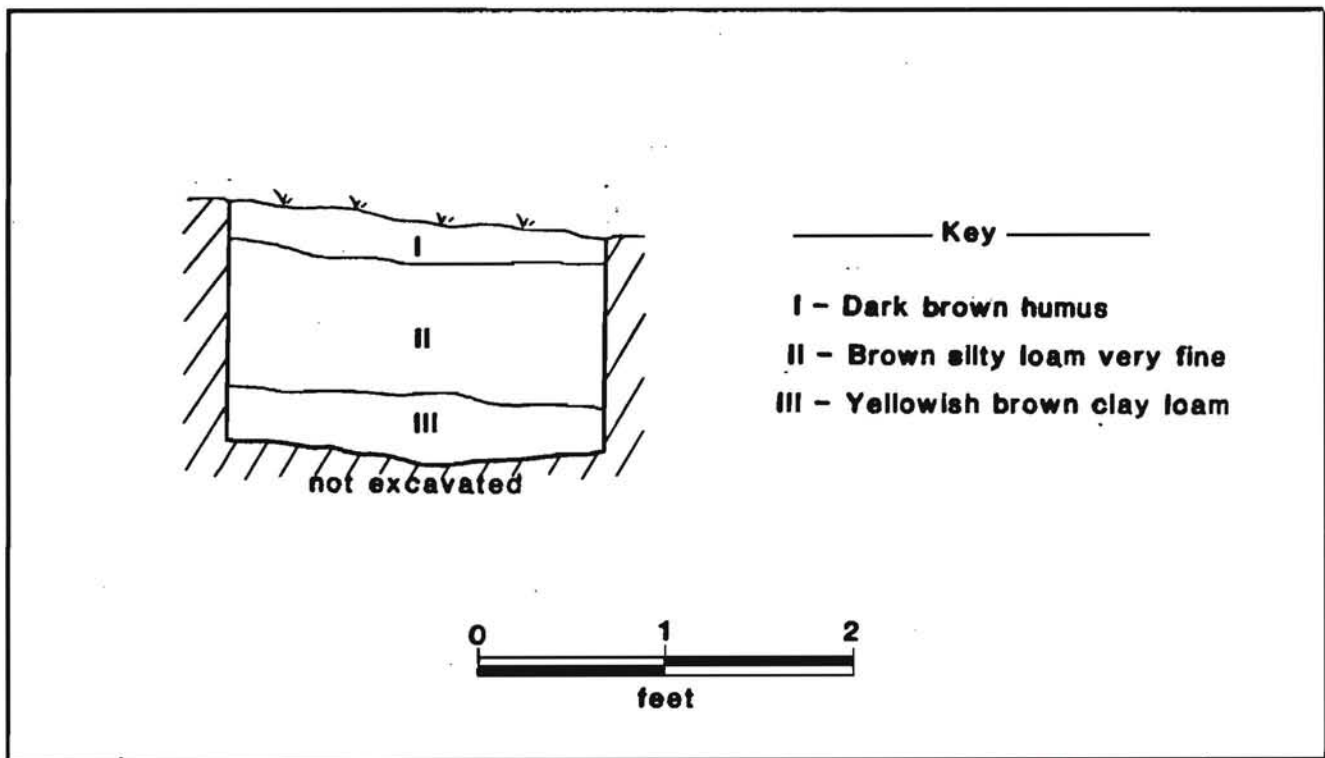
FIGURE 26
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Plan View of S132 W48



Bros. & Co./Baltimore/Md." were recovered from within the builder's trench in S137 W48; manufacture dates for this bottle range between 1896 and 1930, and contained "A Chloroform Liniment for Man or Beast..." (Fike 1987:60). On the surface, from within the foundation, bottle fragments marked with a lozenge and a capital "I" were found, indicating a bottle manufactured between 1910 and 1929 by the Illinois Glass Works. In S127 W30, at approximately 1.3' below ground surface, earlier late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century artifacts, such as creamwares, pearlwares, and white salt-glazed stonewares were intermixed with the later nineteenth century artifacts, but these earlier artifacts predominated in the deposit. The foundation wall for this western portion of the structure was about 25'x30', and the walls were approximately 1.5' thick.

Soil stratigraphy varied considerably from east to west across the site. Portions of the site were likely utilized for agricultural purposes throughout much of the site's occupation, and stratigraphic evidence from the vicinity of the W80 line westward shows that the tract was plowed at one time. Figure 27 is a typical profile from this area. East of the W80 line, however, the soil profile appears to be undisturbed and cultural resources appear to be intact beneath the humus. Test units in the vicinity of the foundation encountered varieties of brown and light brown silt loams and silty clays, underlain at depths of 0.5' to 0.8' below ground surface by silty clays. Figure 28 illustrates a profile from S120 W60, an STP excavated on the east side of the foundation. Inside the eastern portion of the foundation, a dense mottled clay fill was encountered; this fill

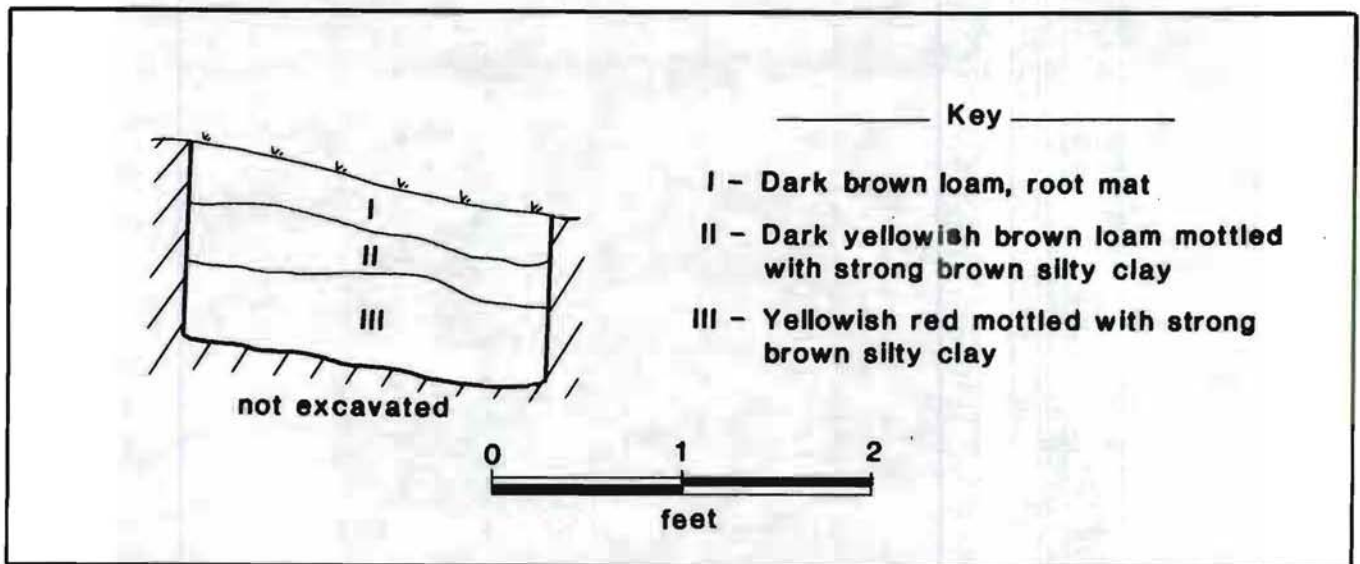
FIGURE 27
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Soil Profile of S80 W127



was particularly apparent in test unit S140 W25 (Plate 7). East of the foundation, soil profiles exhibited evidence of soil deflation and erosion, but there was no evidence of agricultural plowing. Also, close to the fence-line, marked by osage-orange trees, the soil profiles revealed intact, unplowed soils immediately on both sides of the fence (Figure 29).

A total of 7 features were identified at this site during the Phase II survey, excluding the above-ground features already recognized in the Phase I survey. These features are summarized in Table 5. Except for the builder's trenches or footers located around the western portion of the structure, the features discovered were not particularly helpful in dating the site or in identifying additional structure locations. However, Feature 6,

FIGURE 28
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Typical Soil Profile (S120 W60) East of the Foundation



the brick floor/walk located in the test units around S140.5 E22.5 did have an 1864 U.S. Indian Head penny associated with it, thus possibly providing a date for this feature. The 20' trench excavated into the circular depression south of the foundation (Figure 30), failed to reveal the purpose of this hole and it was supposed by DelDOT archaeologists that it may have functioned as an ice-house. Additional historic research by UDCAR archaeologists for the Patterson Lane Site suggest that the depression may represent the location of the "brick storehouse" mentioned in the 1766 road petition of James Read. The road was to have been laid out from the northwest corner of the storehouse to the existing Patterson Lane, and the present-day osage-orange hedgerow, which marks the southern boundary of the Patterson Lane property, is laid out on the same metes and bounds of the eighteenth century road. It is probable that the storehouse was removed and dismantled for its brick and other architectural

PLATE 7
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
West Wall Profile, S140 W25

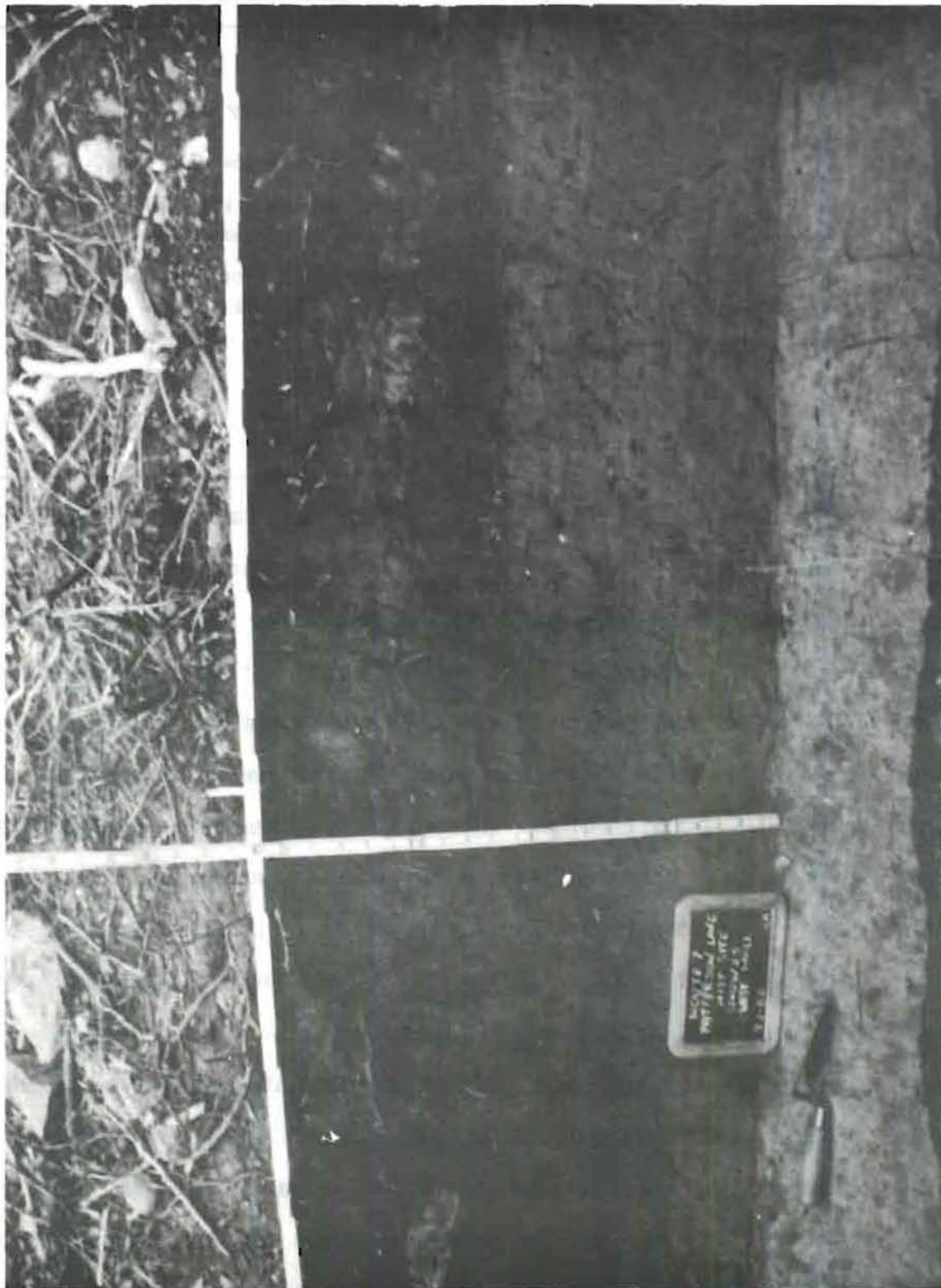
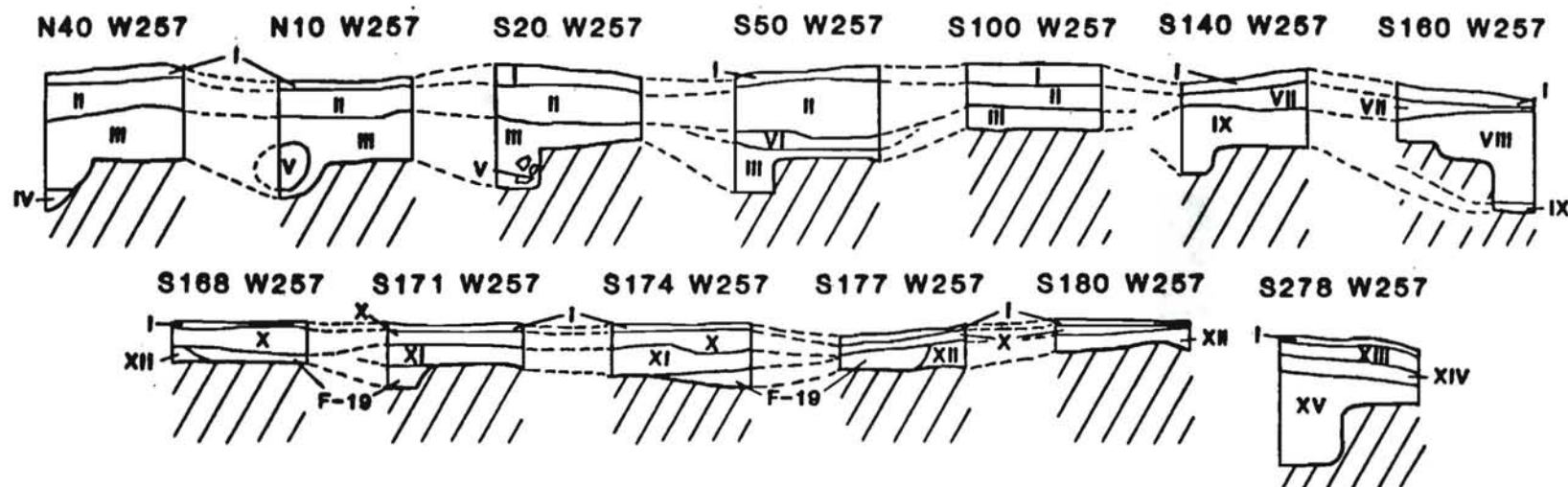


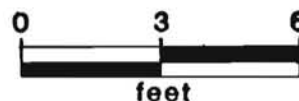
FIGURE 29

Patterson Lane Site Complex (7NC-E-53, 82),
Stratigraphic Transect of the W257 Line



Key

- | | |
|---|--|
| I - Humus | XI - Orange Silty Clay Cap |
| II - Brown Silt Loam - Plowzone | XII - Orange Brown Sand with Gravels |
| III - Yellow-Brown Sandy and/or Silty Clay with Gravels | XIII - Dark Brown Silt Loam |
| IV - Gray Sand with Orange Clay Mottling | XIV - Medium Brown Sandy Loam with Pebbles and Gravels |
| V - Pockets of Red and Gray Sandy Clay | XV - Yellow Tan Gravelly Sand |
| VI - Mixed Orange, Brown, and Gray Clay | F-19 - Light Brown Silt Loam |
| VII - Gray Brown Silt or Sandy Clay | |
| VIII - Yellow Orange Sandy Clay | |
| IX - Red Silty Clay | |
| X - Medium Brown Silt Loam | |



 - Unexcavated

Intervening Profiles Not to Scale

TABLE 5

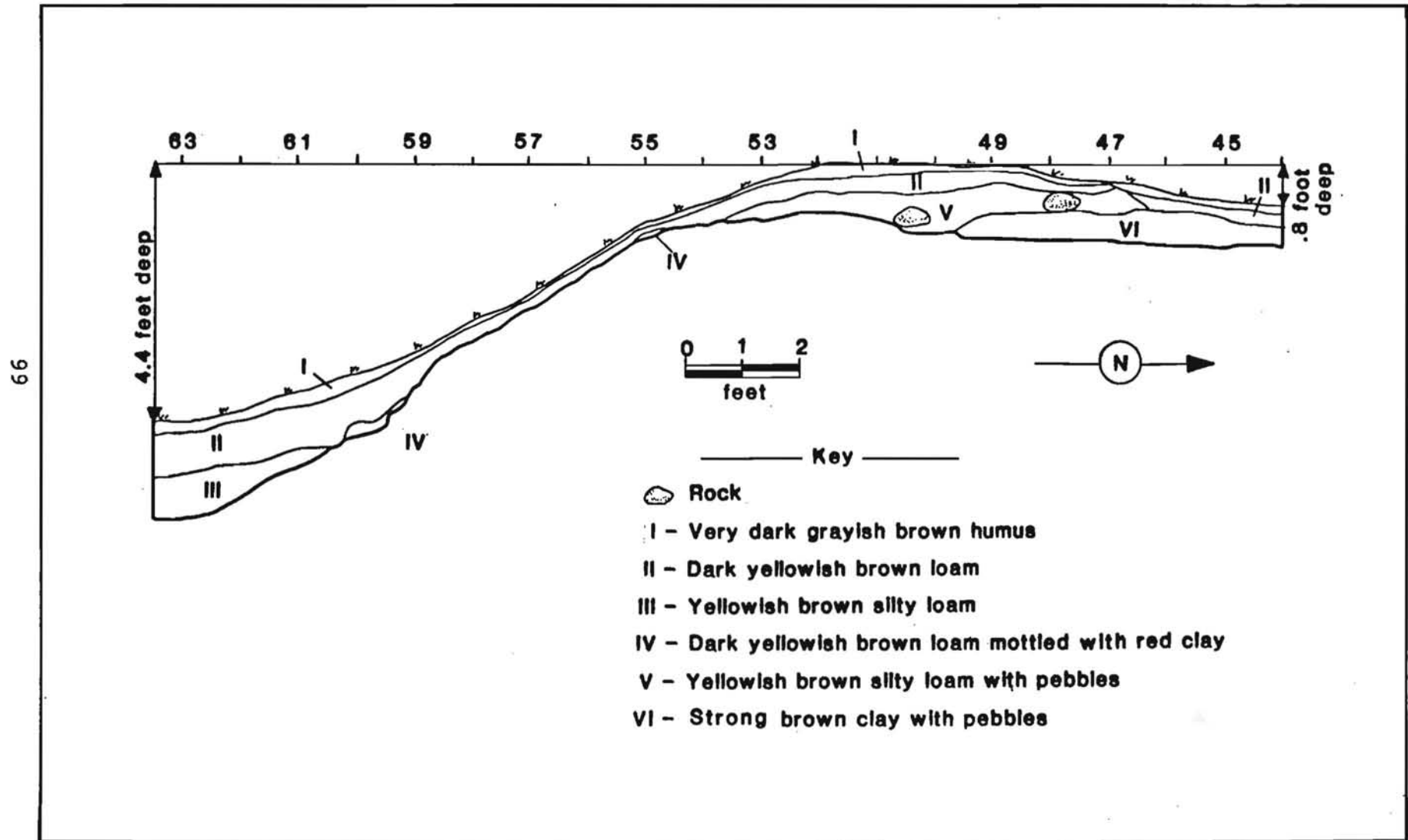
**PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NC-E-53),
SUMMARY OF FEATURES**

Provenience	Feature Number	Description
S140 E61 (2' X 2')	-----	Irregular circular stain of charcoal and artifacts excavated to 1.60' bgs. Began 1.1' bgs.
S132.5 E22.5	-----	Brick floor or walk, approximately .50' bgs. 1 1/2' wide by 3' long (N-S). Only 1 brick in depth. 1864 penny associated with it.
S120 W0	-----	Excavated level 2 (brown loam intermixed with assorted size mortar chunks). .7' in NW corner, tapers to .2' in NE corner. Historic artifacts (rockingham, redwares, horseshoes) from 1.3'-1.6' bgs.
S137 W48	-----	Builders' trench - to depth of 1/8' bgs. associated with foundation - stone/brick.
S140 W25	-----	
Trench 1 (Area A)	-----	Circular stain to a depth of 1.5' bgs no artifacts (post mold)
S115 W50	-----	Shallow builders' trench associated with brick/stone wall .3' thick X .5' deep. Begins .3' bgs., wall extends 1.0' bgs.
S115 W 50	Fea. 1	Builders' trench associated with brick/stone wall. .5'-.8' from wall, depth of 1.2'.
S132 W48	-----	Builders; trench associated with wall. 1.2' from wall, depth of 1.1' bgs.
S127 W25	-----	Brick and stone wall, some mortar.
S127 W30	-----	Brick and stone wall, with mortaring.

bgs. - below ground surface
Fea. - feature

FIGURE 30

West Wall Profile of the Trench Excavated into the Circular Depression



materials, thus leaving a robbed foundation hole. The depression was not subjected to additional archaeological investigations by UDCAR archaeologists, however, so this interpretation is subject to revision. Additional background research by UDCAR archaeologists identified the large rectangular depression close to Patterson Lane and north of the foundation as the abandoned cellar hole of a house begun in the 1950s by Dr. Irwin Carroll, who owned the farm to the east. No testing was conducted on the stone wharf found to the east of the foundation, as it was located 250' beyond the edge of the proposed ROW.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The Phase II 1% sampling scheme employed by DelDOT archaeologists at 7NC-E-53 recovered a total of 3341 artifacts of all types. Of this amount, only 165, or 5% of the total, were prehistoric (Table 6). These included jasper, chert, quartz and quartzite flakes, fire-cracked rock, and two bifaces. All prehistoric remains were recovered from disturbed contexts associated with historic artifacts; indeed, the majority of flakes were recovered from within the limits of the foundation. No prehistoric features were encountered.

Eighty-five percent of the prehistoric artifacts were flakes with jasper being the most frequently utilized lithic source. Quartz, chert, and quartzite flakes were recovered also, but in much fewer numbers. A total of 40 flakes had cortex. Bifaces included one jasper early stage biface reject (ESBR) with cortex and one quartz biface of questionable reduction stage. Three

TABLE 6

**PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NC-E-53),
PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS - TOTAL COUNTS**

Material	Flakes	Bifaces	Flakes Utilized/Retouched/Bifacially	Chunk	FCR	Total
Jasper	90(24)	1(1) ESBR	2	8(6)	--	99(31)
Chert	17(6)	--	--	2(2)	--	19(8)
Quartz	18(4)	1	1	7(4)	--	27(8)
Quartzite	11(5)	--	--	2(2)	1	14(7)
Other	1(1)	--	--	--	1	2(1)
Total	137(40)	2(1)	3	19(14)	2	161(55)

KEY

FCR - fire-cracked rock
 () - cortex
 ESBR - early stage biface reject

flakes (one quartz and two jasper) were utilized or bifacially retouched. No ceramics were found.

The historic artifacts recovered comprised 95% of the total artifact assemblage. Table 7 summarizes the artifact types, and totals recovered from 7NC-E-53 (Plates 8 and 9). Brick and mortar fragments, and metal and nail fragments comprise nearly 65% of the total historic artifact count. Historic ceramics comprised a little over 19% of the total, and of this amount 55% were represented by redwares. Using all available dateable historic ceramics, a mean ceramic date for the excavated portions of the Patterson Lane Site is approximately 1820 to 1823. This date coincides well with other documentary and historic information about the site. Appendix I contains an inventory of the artifacts recovered from the Patterson Lane Site investigations.

A total of 433 pieces of glass were recovered from the shovel testing at 7NC-E-53. The majority of the types of glass present were clear and tinted types representing 59.3% of the sample collected. Thirty-two and three-tenths percent of the sample was aqua-colored glass, and 8.4% was olive-colored glass. Bottle, window, and assorted other glass fragments were recovered from the excavations conducted by DelDOT archaeologists. The discussion concerning glass will deal with diagnostic artifacts only. Diagnostic glass found on the surface included three bottles. The first bottle was identified from a curved aqua glass fragment. "...SON...DEL" was embossed on it, and this identified it as a Donahoe and Robinson mineral bottle, from Wilmington, Delaware with a date range of 1872-1879. The second

TABLE 7

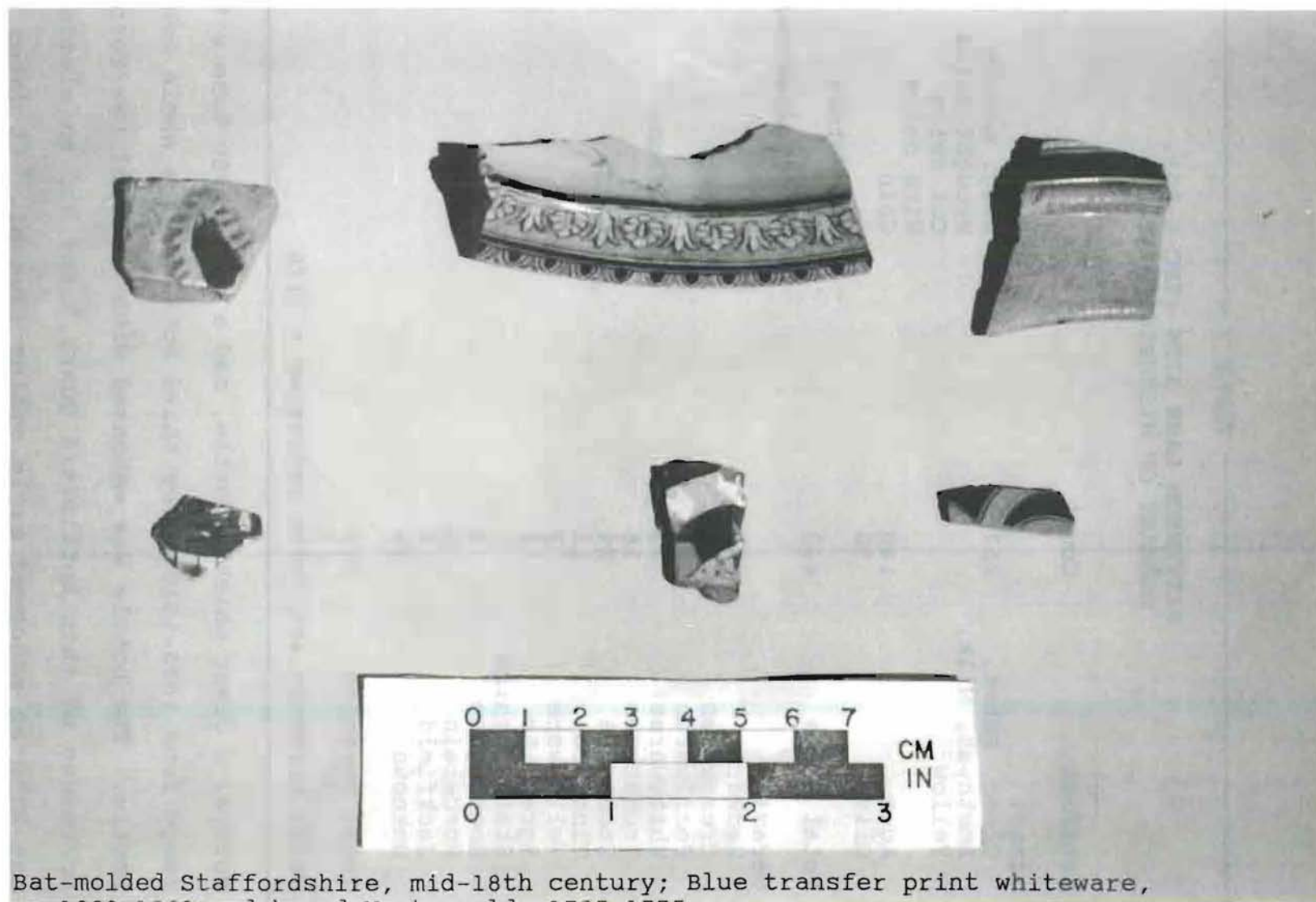
**PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NC-E-53),
SUMMARY OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS**

Artifact	Count		
Glass:		Metals:	
Clear, Amber,	257	Misc. metals	1327
Amethyst, Milk,		Wrought nails	8
Yellow		Cut nails	85
		Wire nails	40
Aqua	140	Coin	1
Olive	36		
Total Glass	433	Total Metals	1461
Ceramics:		Ceramic pipestem/ bowls	15
Redwares	342	Leather	17
Creamwares	60	Shell/bone	33
Pearlwares	55	Buttons	3
Whitewares	73	Brick	547
Ironstones	16	Mortar	~50
Stoneware	24		
Tinglaze	12		
Yellowware	3		
Sgraffito	2		
Staffordshire	2		
Rockingham	2		
Porcelain	4		
Jackfield	3		
Unknown	19		
Total Ceramics	617		
Total historic artifacts recovered = 3176			

bottle, a clear whiskey bottle, had a circa 1900 base with a date range from 1885-1910. The third bottle was a whole amber quart bottle. The bottle was embossed with "Federal Law/Forbids Sale or/re-use of this bottle/4/5 Quart," and had an aluminum screw cap with an embossed eagle emblem (Busch). It dates to post-prohibition times. One bottle found inside the house foundation was a machine-made panel bottle embossed with "Illinois Glass Works" on its base and has a date of 1910-1929. One piece of

PLATE 8

Ceramics Recovered from the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53)

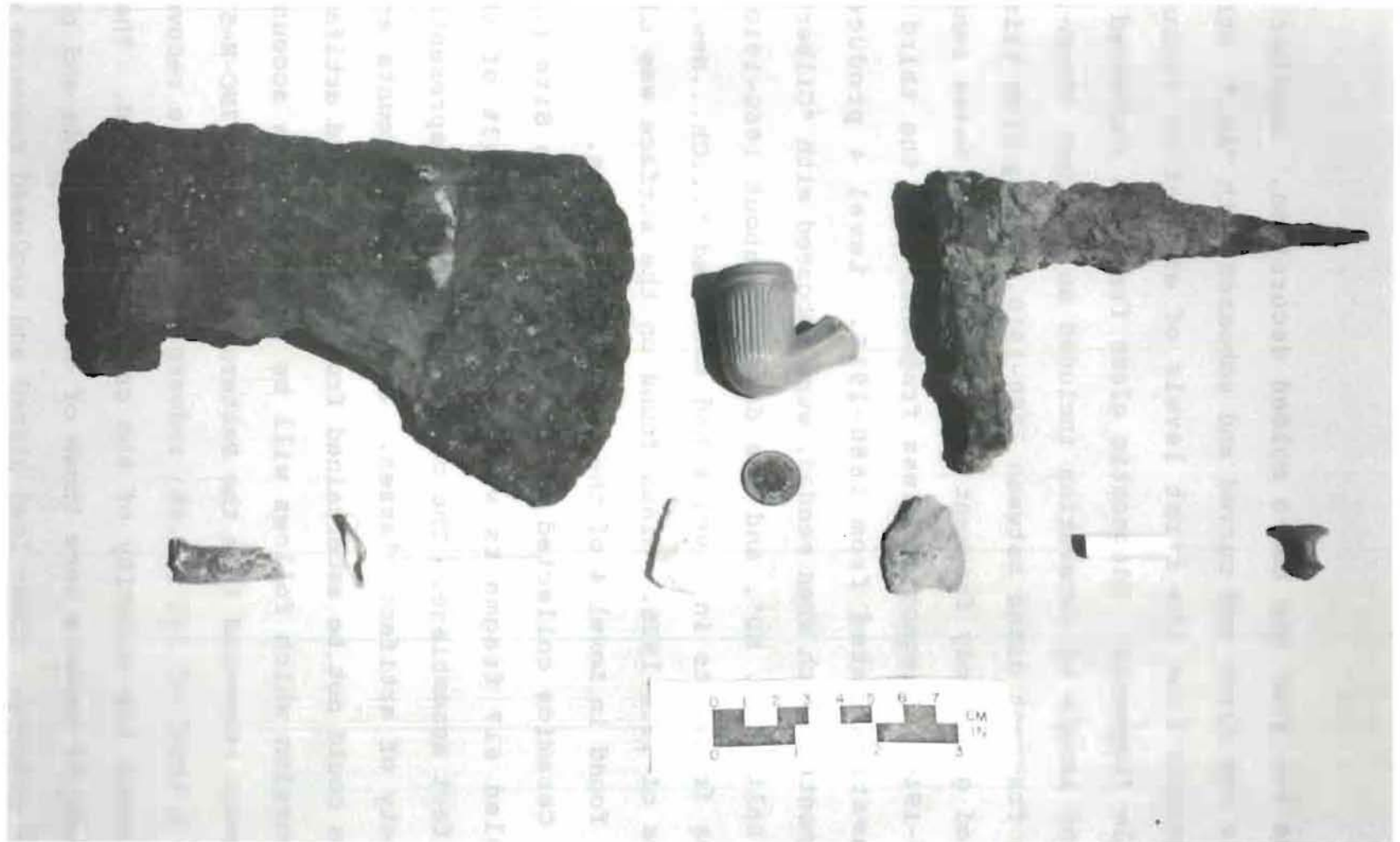


TOP ROW: Bat-molded Staffordshire, mid-18th century; Blue transfer print whiteware, c. 1830-1860s; debased Westerwald, 1725-1775

BOTTOM ROW: Black transfer-print whiteware, c. 1830-1860s; slip trailed redware with coggle rim, 18th century, Westerwald 1575-1725

PLATE 9

Other Artifacts Recovered from the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53)



TOP ROW: Felling axe, 19th century; terra cotta pipe bowl, late 19th century; metal spike
hinge hook

MIDDLE: U.S. Indian Head Penny, 1864

BOTTOM ROW: Ceramic smoking pipe stems; quartz projectile point fragment; argillite projectile
point fragment; ceramic pipe stem; brass push pin

glass was flat and had a molded decoration. Another piece of glass was clear and curved and embossed with "&5." Other glass fragments from the first levels of excavation included milk bottle fragments. Diagnostic glass fragments recovered from the second levels of excavation included an amethyst blown-in-a-mold base fragment dated between 1860-1910. Along with this, a turn molded glass body fragment was recovered with dates ranging from 1870-1910. Diagnostic glass fragments from the third level of excavation dated from 1880-1915. Level 4 produced glass fragments, which when mended, were embossed with "Gilbert Bros. & Co./Baltimore, MD", and was dated to about 1860-1910. Other glass fragments in Level 4 had embossed "...Ch...New..." with dates of 1910-1925. Glass found on the surface was older than that found in Level 4 of the DelDOT excavations.

Ceramics collected at the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53) totaled 617 fragments which comprised 19.43% of the total artifact assemblage. The ceramics recovered represented a wide variety of artifact classes. Minimum vessel counts and vessel types could not be ascertained from the cataloged artifacts. The discussion which follows will be a descriptive account of the ceramics recovered from the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53).

A total of 342 (55.4%) redware fragments were recovered, and represent the majority of the ceramics collected. The largest numbers of redware were those of brown iron oxide and black iron oxide glazing. Clear lead glazed and unglazed redwares were also present in relatively high numbers. A few copper oxide glazed redwares were recovered. In addition to the various oxide

surface treatments mentioned above, some slipwares and dark red paste redwares were recovered.

Refined earthenwares, excluding redwares, were represented by whitewares (12%), yellowwares (.4%), "Jackfield" (.4%), and sgraffito and rockingham (each .3%). The majority of the whitewares were undecorated, while other whitewares included blue transfer prints, hand-painted types, blue shell edge, hand-painted polychromes, and possibly a green glazed cream-bodied ware fragment. A mean ceramic date of 1860 was based on the large numbers of undecorated whitewares.

Creamwares recovered consisted of all undecorated sherds, except for one transfer-printed sherd. The majority of the pearlwares was also undecorated. Other types of pearlware sherds consisted of green and blue transfer printed, hand-painted monochromes, green and blue edged, and annular types. The large percentage of undecorated creamwares suggests a mean ceramic date of 1791, while the undecorated pearlwares suggest a date of 1805.

A variety of stonewares was present though actual artifact counts were low. Stonewares were represented in white and gray pastes and a large number of glazes. These glazes included salt-glazed, brown, green, and red glazes, along with manganese purple and yellow glazes. Undecorated and blue-tinted paste ironstone sherds were also present. No maker's marks were present on any of the stonewares. The ironstone sherds had a mean ceramic date of 1852.5, while the other stonewares proved difficult to date.

The remaining ceramic sherds consisted of tin-enamelled fragments and porcelains. The tin-enamelled sherds were largely undecorated or had blue decorations. Mean ceramic dates were

difficult to discern due to the lack of descriptions in the DelDOT artifact catalogue.

Assorted metals comprised 46% of the artifact inventory from the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53) with a total count of 1,461 items. The metals were divided into three classes: miscellaneous metals, nails, and coins. Miscellaneous metals were the largest class of artifacts, totalling 1,327 fragments. Artifacts included those metal fragments that were too corroded to identify and unidentifiable nails. Other miscellaneous metals included an iron axe head, 10" file, chain links, fence staples, belt buckles, horseshoes, bolts, furnace slag, a drawer pull, a chisel, iron bars, a small caliber shell embossed with "US", and possible electrical items. The nails recovered were grouped into three categories: wrought, cut, and wire nails. Wrought nails were present in the fewest numbers with a total of eight. A total of 85 cut nails were recovered, along with 40 wire nails. Machine-cut nails began to be used in construction about the start of the nineteenth century. They were most common, in a variety of forms, until about 1890, when wire nails supplanted them on a large scale. However, though wire nails were cheaper, machine-cut nails continued to be used by builders well into the twentieth century (Nelson 1968).

The remaining artifacts collected from the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53) consisted of ceramic pipe stems and bowls, bottles, faunal and shell remains, buttons, and bricks and mortar. Pipe stem bore diameters ranged from 5/64" - 1/16" and dates on pipe stem bore diameters of this size range from as early as 1680 up to 1800.

SITE INTERPRETATIONS

The results of the Phase II DelDOT investigations at 7NC-E-53 indicate that the historic component of the site is undisturbed and in good condition. The site represents a farmstead and possible landing operation dating from the mid-eighteenth to nineteenth century, and was owned at one time by a prominent local merchant, John Read. The site was occupied continuously throughout the nineteenth century, yet there is archaeological evidence that middle-to-late eighteenth century deposits are present in good stratigraphic contexts. Much of the site, particularly around the foundation, is unplowed. The historic artifacts recovered show archaeological evidence of historic sheet refuse disposal patterns.

WILLIAM DICKSON SITE (7NC-E-82) INVESTIGATIONS

SITE HISTORY

Of all three sites investigated in the Patterson Lane Site Complex, the Dickson Site is the most difficult to trace historically. The site's history is easily followed backwards in time until 1844, then the trail of deed transactions and property transfers becomes murky and fragmentary. Table 8 presents a summary of the deed transactions for the Dickson Site.

The property, which is presently owned by William T. Neal, Jr., was acquired by William T. Neal, Sr., in 1919 from George W. Butler of Christiana Village (NCCD N-28-260). Butler had bought the land, which consisted of 5.7 acres, from the heirs of Daniel Heisler Egbert in 1912 for \$1000. There was a building present